

VIA MARSEILLES.]

The London and China Telegraph.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY ON ARRIVAL OF THE P. & O. MESSAGERIES AND PACIFIC MAILS FROM CHINA JAPAN STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, &c.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS." A WEEKLY SUMMARY FOR THE OUTWARD MAILS.

VOL. XIX.—No. 735.]

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Latest Advices.

PORTS	OUTWARD.		HOMeward.
	From London.	Arrived out.	
JAPAN—Yokohama ...	June 22	Aug. 4	Aug. 11*
Yedo ...	—	—	" 7*
Osaka and Hiogo ...	—	—	" 8
Hiakodadi ...	—	—	" 1
Nagasaki ...	—	—	" 7
CHINA—Peking ...	—	—	" 8
Tien-tsin ...	—	—	" 9
Chefoo ...	—	—	" 10
Kew-chwang	—	—	" 12
Henkow ...	—	—	" 15
Kin-kiang ...	—	—	" 18
Chin-kiang ...	—	—	" 16
Shanghai ...	" 22	" 2	" 17
Xinpo ...	—	—	" 8
Foochow ...	—	—	" 9
Formosa ...	—	—	" 10
Amoy ...	—	—	" 12
Swatow ...	—	—	" 15
Hong Kong ...	July 6	" 10	" 18
Canton ...	—	—	" 16
Macao ...	—	—	" 17
PHILIPPINES—			
Manila ...	June 22	July 29	" 18
COCHIN-CHINA			
Saigon ...	—	—	" 23
SIAM—Bangkok ...	—	—	" 16
BORNEO—			
Labuan ...	—	—	" 14
Sarawak ...	—	—	" 18
JAVA—			
Batavia ...	—	—	" 23
Samarang ...	—	—	" 15
Sonatabaya ...	—	—	" 10
MALACCA STRAITS—			
Singapore ...	July 27	Aug. 24	" 26
Penang ...	" 20	" 17	" 20
CRYLON—			
Galle ...	Aug. 10	Sept. 2	Sept. 3
Colombo ...	—	—	" 1

* Via San Francisco, received Sept. 19.

THE MAILS, &c.

The French mail, with the advices dated as above, from China and the Straits Settlements, was delivered, *via* Marseilles, on the 26th ult., being five days in advance of its due date. There are no later Japan advices than those which reached London, *via* San Francisco, on the 19th ult., and which were published in our last issue. The next inward (P. & O.) mail, from Yokohama, 15th, Shanghai 19th, Hong Kong, 25th August, Singapore 2nd Sept., which is due, *via* Brindisi, on Monday next, the 8th inst., left Alexandria on the 28th ult., and will probably reach London on Tuesday.

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this mail to Marseilles per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Djennak*, arrived Sept. 24.—From Yokohama: Mr. Ricke, Miss Serria. From Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie, Mr. S. Walker. From Hong Kong: Messrs. Howlett, Schneider, Landorf, Guillermot, Mrs. De Grandpre, Miss Newcomb. From Saigon: Messrs. Rejope, James, Michel, Mme. De la Perrelle. From Batavia: Messrs. Zimmerman, Von Heuwen, Laglaize, Miss Maccoll, Miss Ament, Miss Knappert. From Singapore: Messrs. Unwin, Oldham, Leibenger, Saulsen, Siegfried. From Galle: Mr. Griffith. Per steamer *Patroclus* (Holt's line), to London, Sept. 28.—From Hong Kong: Mr. A. Metaplay. From Singapore: Mr. S. Wright.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per P. and O. steamer *Poonak*, from Southampton, Sept. 20.—To Yokohama: Mr. H. Bellasis. To Shanghai: Mrs. Toliday. To Hong Kong: Vice-Admiral Hillyar, C.B., Captain F. Durrant, Mr. Squires, Mr. R. W. Parish, Mr. E. de H. Whiddon, and Lieut. C. E. Willoughby. To Singapore: Rev. T. Murphy. To Galle: Miss Livermore, and Mr. Evans.

By this mail per P. and O. steamer *Crylon*, from Venice, Sept. 28, and Brindisi, Oct. 1.—None.

Per P. and O. steamer *Cathay*, from Southampton, Oct. 4.—To Hong Kong: Mr. G. H. Burnett, Miss E. B. Chapman. To Ceylon: Mrs. Ravencroft and two children, Miss King, Mr. W. Evans, Capt. N. B. Smith.

Per P. and O. steamer *Pera*, from Brindisi, Oct. 15.—To Galle: Mrs. Chowne, Miss Mackenzie, Mr. Hedges, Mr. T. Reinhardt.

Per P. and O. steamer *Ceylon*, from Venice, Oct. 26.—To Hong Kong: Rev. L. Tasso and Rev. L. Redhaar.

Per P. and O. steamer *Trancore*, from Venice, Nov. 2.—To Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Macleod.

Per P. and O. steamer *Pera*, from Venice, Nov. 9.—To Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. McIver.

Per P. and O. steamer *Hindostan*, from Southampton, Nov. 15.—To Hong Kong: Mrs. Wardlaw, Mr. C. H. Best.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Peiho*, from Marseilles, Oct. 7.—To Hong Kong: Mr. Marcus C. Do Rozario, Mr. and Mrs. Watson, Mr. Michaelson. To Singapore: Lieut. col. De Rochement, Mr. Isomonger, Mr. Somerville, Mr. Sword, Mr. Rinn, Mr. Lawry, Mr. Walberson. To Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. G. V. Borel, Miss Patyn, Mr. Schroeder. To Colombo: Mr. A. H. Baillie, Mr. and Mrs. Esquer and child.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Djennak*, from Marseilles, Oct. 21.—To Shanghai: Mr. Beyfuss. To Hong Kong: Major Brodigan, Mr. C. F. Harton, Mr. A. Wemyss, Messrs. E. A. and R. Alford, Mr. Albert. To Batavia: Mr. Mirandole and family, Mr. and Mrs. Eschanzier and six children, Mr. and Mrs. Wills and child, Mrs. Van Steyn, Miss Maarschalk, Mrs. Keyser, Miss Junod, Mrs. Smeding. To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Koenig, Major and Mrs. McMair, Miss de Jager, Mr. and Mrs. Mackie, Miss Van Steyn, Miss Bernardi, Mr. W. H. Read, Mr. McLaverty, Mr. Bornand, Mr. W. B. Pryer. To Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Felix Brown, Mrs. Walker, Miss Ryan, Messrs. J. B. Phair, C. Buller, H. W. Ridley, Mackwood, W. Walker, H. Wilton, and Pole Carew.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Ironsaddy*, from Marseilles, Nov. 4.—To Hong Kong: Mr. H. Smith. To Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. Van Brinck and daughter, Mr. G. L. Orsten. To Singapore: Mr. Windsor. To Colombo: Mr. J. R. Bell, Mr. Newman.

Per steamer *Narcissus*, from London, Sept. 28. For Singapore.—The Hon. Mrs. Plunkett and child, Doctor Hamp hire, and Mrs. Hampshire.

CHINA.

PEKING.

There was no political intelligence of importance from the capital at the date of the last mail. Attention was being chiefly directed to the drought, which was becoming serious. The *Courier's* correspondent writes:—

The very abundant spring rains made the earth moist enough to bring on the autumn crops to a certain point, but now they seem fading. The millet and maize are very short in the straw and light in the ear, and are hastening on to a premature harvest. The later sown crops which succeed the wheat will be an utter failure unless the rain soon comes. At this season the streets of this city and the roads around are generally full of water, but now they are covered with dust, with which the slightest breeze loads the air. We have not yet had one summer storm worthy the name. The price of grain is rising above its standard during the scarcity of last winter. The price of silver in the capital is very high, while at Tung-cho, distant fifteen miles, and in all the cities around, it has never been lower. All foreigners who can leave the city and can find a location outside are in their summer quarters. We do not find a lower temperature at the hills, but are free from dust and bad smells, and can get quiet walks without hearing abusive epithets. The temples, like most other structures in China, are continually falling out of repair, and are at the same time let alone, so that summer quarters are getting very scarce, and the price demanded by the Ho-shang is larger each year.

TIENTSIN.

The correspondent of the *Daily News* writes under date of 2nd August:—

The rain still holds off, although we have had frequent indications. This evening there are good signs of rain, and yet I fear it is "passing around." From all directions, far and near, there comes the one story. What the locusts have left, the drought and heat are drying up. And now I hear of smaller species of locust or grasshopper in many places, in numbers exceeding the large ones. The fields are the picture of desolation. The Kaoliang, or large millet, is striving to head at about half its usual height. The prospect is most disheartening. I think all the gods in the Chinese pantheon must have been invoked by this time, from what I have heard of the "praying for rain." Inside the East gate a dragon about four feet long is suspended, head downwards, among some withered branches. A constant stream of water is kept flowing from the dragon's mouth, and on poles among the branches are yellow strips of paper, having such inscriptions as "There should fall a heavy rain"—"There will certainly be rain"—"A great rain will descend." The sickness and mortality in the city are very great, and are likely to increase very much unless a change comes in the weather. I think such a season has not been known here since foreigners came to the port.

WUCHANG.

The correspondent of the Shanghai *Courier* writes:—

One stage further has the late assault case gone—in that Mr. Hughes has referred the matter to Peking. The same students have, I hear, pulled down a shop because the owner made opposition to some of their number pilfering his wares, and went to get the aid of the local officials to check them.

The locusts have put in an appearance at Hankow, eating the verdure which made beautiful the churchyard of St. John the Evangelist, and the neighbouring garden. The Han-yang magistrate, I hear, sent down a thousand ducks to devour the devastators. Yesterday for an hour towards dusk large numbers were flying over this city, but so high up that it did not seem likely they would alight before crossing the river, towards which they were flying.

NEWCHWANG.

The *Daily News* correspondent writes:—

Tail-cutting has come here at last, and natives are much frightened, as it is considered a death warrant to lose a portion, ever so small, in a mysterious way. The most (otherwise) intelligent natives firmly believe in the paper-man, and that he can be wafted with a breath on the hand to go on his road to mischief.

A species of cholera is raging in the native town, and one hundred per diem are said to fall victims. The Taoutai has prohibited the sale of melons (water and other kinds), and if he could only eradicate by drainage the horrible effluvia so inseparable from Chinese dwellings and streets many lives would be saved.

The British barque *Adela*, Captain Beattie, went ashore on the 27th July, about two miles from the outer limits of the port. When she floated and anchored in harbour she was surveyed and condemned by three surveyors.

Mr. Adkins (H.B.M.'s Consul), with Mr. Henry E. Bush (Lloyd's agent), and Captain J. Thomas, of the *Foochow*, have held a Court to inquire into the cause of the loss. The Court's verdict was to the effect "that the pilot had been over-anxious to get to the anchorage, and had not taken sufficient care, and that the vessel's loss is due to him. Captain Beattie and those under him did all that was necessary to get the ship off."

SOOCHOW.

The *North China Herald* correspondent says there has been continued heavy rains here for the past month; if they continue, the low lands to the south-east will be under water. Nothing has been seen of the locusts very recently. The country people all say the insects have "foreign letters" on their wings. The teachers have examined them, and say it is clearly writing, and as they are not Chinese characters, it is certain there is some connection with foreign lands. You may dispute the point with them, but they will end, "but they have the foreign characters on their wings."

The present Soochow Foo seems to be an exception to the usual class of Chinese rulers, in that he sees every proclamation enforced. The opium dens have been closed by him. He now forbids all the women to go to the temples to worship. The other day, the birthday of the "God of Lightning," when crowds from the country came to burn incense, he stationed a small official with a number of soldiers at the principal temple. The Taoists feel this stroke very heavily, as the women are their chief patrons. He keeps his runners passing about the streets all the time, and it is said they have caused quarrelling and fighting to cease in a measure. His yamen is in the principal thoroughfare of the city, and people gather there to hear the cases tried.

HANKOW.

H.M. Consul at the above port has circulated, for the information of the British Mercantile Community, the following extract from the translation of a petition, addressed to the Taoutai by the Shansi bankers, describing the nature of the drafts issued by them—the so-called Shansi bills—and requesting that these drafts may not be discounted by British merchants:—

The practice of issuing and paying drafts was established by petitioners and others solely for the convenience of officials and of people in general, and of merchants and traders. All drafts that are issued must bear the name of the person, or the style of the firm in whose favour they are drawn. They are different from the notes issued at this trade centre by cash shops, which are made payable to bearer on presentation, for the very purpose of allowing them to pass freely from hand to hand. The draft is issued on receipt (by the drawer) of the amount drawn for, but there are also cases in which the draft is issued before the actual receipt of the money, and the sum drawn for is only payable by the drawee after receipt of advice from the drawer, so that should the draft arrive before the advices, it is still necessary to wait till the latter are received before making payment. Hence all drafts must be endorsed "Payable three or five days after sight," unless the draft is made payable at a certain fixed time. In this case should the payee not be able to wait for payment until the draft comes to maturity before he can hand it to a third person, he must come to a distinct understanding with the drawee as to whether he may do so or not, and arrange that the money is to be paid to the person who presents the draft, but even in this case payment would depend upon

the nature of the advices from the drawer. In this way the damage arising from loss (of the draft) is prevented, and unexpected mishaps guarded against. Petitioners have establishments in various provinces, all of which observe this custom in their business; for many years there has been no change in this respect, nor has there been any divergence from it. . . . Petitioners would feel greatly obliged, therefore, by your requesting the British Consul to direct British merchants not to discount or deal in their drafts in future. In accordance with your instructions we present this detailed statement.

SHANGHAI.

The present mail brings advices from this port to the 12th August; no later mail from London had been received.

The event which has attracted most attention in the Settlement since the departure of the last mail has been a meeting which has been held at the club to come to a determination on the form which the memorial to the late Mr. Margary, which was proposed last autumn, should take. There was a fair attendance, but it was evident that a great deal of the interest which had been before felt had died away. After some discussion the memorial cross, of which a design had been sent in from Messrs. Kinder and Cory, was selected. It is said to be very graceful, and unlike any of the monuments which the Settlement already possesses. The three-cornered plot of ground at the foot of Garden Bridge, which is at present occupied as a nursery garden, was selected as the site.

A sensible measure has been adopted by the Municipal Council, who have resolved to close all pawn-shops at ten P.M., as it appears that all "legitimate business" can be transacted by that hour. The measure, it may be hoped, will have the effect of checking speculations, which are of course favoured by its being possible to get rid of wrongfully acquired property when the vigilance of the police is relaxed at night. The new iron bridge on the Bund has been opened.

The closing of the Woosung Railway, of which telegraphic information arrived some time back, was looked upon as certain at the date of the mail's departure. The time spoken of was the end of the present year. The *Daily News*, in noticing the matter, says:—"The Viceroy is not communicative on the subject, but the tone of what he does say leaves very little doubt that, at the expiration of the guaranteed year, he purposes closing the line, and proclaiming to the world the hopeless inferiority of the Chinese to their Japanese neighbours. While the latter are extending railways, which they manage with admirable success, making good roads, and striving to connect every important town in the country by telegraph wires, the Viceroy Shen Pao-chen deliberately purposed taking a seat, and declaring that China is as yet altogether too uncivilised to manage a little railway nine miles long."

A curious and by no means pleasant illustration of the manner in which stories are fabricated in China has been given by one of the native papers published in Shanghai. The *Sin Pan* came out with a detailed history to the effect that a foreigner, who was out shooting, passed through a village near the Pagoda, when a dog barked at him, and followed him along the path yelling ferociously. Thereupon, the foreigner, losing his temper, fired, but after the smoke had rolled off, the dog was seen in the distance cantering unharmed away, and a boy seven years old appeared upon the scene, lying stretched lifeless upon the ground, whereupon the foreigner seemed exceedingly startled, and decamped with precipitation. Tidings were then carried to the boy's mother, who in a great state of excitement rushed to the spot, and folding the dead body in her arms with loud lamentations hurried back to her house, where she incontinently hanged herself. A messenger was at once sent with the sad news to the husband, who was a dealer in Shanghai. He hurried home, but arrived too late to save the life of his wife. The villagers expressed much commiseration at this untimely loss in one day of both wife and child, and suggested that he should bring the case before the notice of the city authorities. As, however, there were no eye witnesses forthcoming, and, moreover, the name and address of the foreigner were alike unknown, the unhappy man declined to take any action, and could only in silence cherish his woe. With regard to this touching story, the *North China Herald* says it is assured that the whole of the tale, together with the melancholy sequel of the suicide of the mother, the mute despair of the father, the commiseration of the villagers, and the light-hearted unsympathising behaviour of the "unspeakable" dog himself, is purely imaginary, and that the villagers and Tepaos of the districts alluded to assured anxious inquirers that there was no foundation whatever for the story.

The above named paper of August 11 gives the following amusing description of the manner in which the silk market was opened:—

There was some excitement on Tuesday among Chinese silkmen who were chinching Joss and burning Joss-paper, in consequence of the prices between foreigners and themselves showing an indication of coming within range. It was suggested to them that if, instead of chinching Joss, they would reduce the differential prices, the probability of negotiations coming to a satisfactory issue would be much greater than at present. They seem at last to have acted on the suggestion, as some 300 bales of new silk were settled on Thursday, at prices averaging about 6d. a lb.

over home rates—i.e., on the basis of Tls. 345 for No. 5 Tsattees. The demand became more active on Friday afternoon, and some 250 bales were settled at about the previous day's rates. Offers for some 700 or 800 bales more are said to be in the hands of Chinese brokers, and likely to be executed.

The sums for the damages and costs in the *Tunsin* collision case have been paid into Court. They amount to Tls. 18,000. The hearing of the charge of perjury which has been brought at the Mixed Court, in connection with this case had been brought to a conclusion when the mail left, but the decision of the Chinese magistrate had not been given. The proceedings, as reported in the papers, seem to have been of a somewhat irregular character when compared to those of ordinary tribunals. The Chinese magistrate was Chun, who has long sat in the Mixed Court, and the assessor was Mr. C. T. Gardner, H.M. Acting Vice-Consul.

A handy book of the "Treaties Between China and Foreign Powers," edited by Mr. W. F. Mayers, Chinese Secretary to the British Legation at Peking, is announced as in the press at Shanghai. It will bring together and render available for general purposes of reference the greater portion of the various treaties and regulations which have been successively agreed upon during the last sixteen years; and the Treaty of Peace, &c., between Japan and the Korea (Chosen). Several instruments, though not now in force, find place in the work, as the French Treaty of 1844, and the United States Treaty of same year; also, the Emigration Convention of 1866, and the Articles of Revision negotiated 1868-69, by Sir Rutherford Alcock, K.C.B.

We take the following from the *Celestial Empire* :—

We hear that Hu-kwan-yung, the well-known banker of Hangchow, has completed the negotiations with the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation for the Chinese loan, which was to have been advanced by the Japanese. The amount is five million Hai-kwan taels, or about £1,600,000. It may be mentioned that the loan, unlike the last, is not in silver but in sterling. The rate of interest is ten per cent. per annum. The Customs Revenues of Canton, Ningpo, Shanghai and Hankow are hypothecated as security for the debt.

Some considerable concessions have been made by the Chinese in the matter of the Chefoo Convention. We hear that orders have been sent from the Central Government, that native vessels, chartered for the conveyance of foreign merchandise on the transit pass,—and which have hitherto had to pay mast dues and a variety of "squeezes,"—will, in future, on passing the Customs barriers, have to pay tonnage dues only.

In reference to the paragraph which appeared in our issue of the 26th July, to the effect that it was rumoured that the Japanese had protested against the negotiations of the last loan to the Chinese Government, we learn that the matter has been amicably settled. The Chinese contractor of the loan, which was to come before the public on the 1st of September, has purchased from the Japanese 50,000 piculs of rice for the use of sufferers by the inundation in the province of Fokien. The profit on this transaction will, we suppose, be considered by the Japanese as a sort of equivalent, for what might have been got from the loan.

A correspondent writes :—

As consignees of Congou in China often suffer by deviations in voyages, for the sole benefit of the owners, I think it is well to call your attention to the fact that the *Galatea*, one of the Hamburg line, had a very tempting offer when just on the point of starting with a full cargo for London, to tow the *Oceanic* to Hong Kong, for £1,500, but the captain and agents very properly refused it, as it involved a risk which might be very prejudicial to the interests of his shippers.

NINGPO.

The new Fortai of Chekeang, bent upon economical reforms, has done away with the fleet of sea-going junks kept for the suppression of piracy in Chusan Archipelago. The Taoutai has strongly objected to the measure. The sale of the bridge of boats has been completed, and it has been again thrown open to traffic.

FOOCHOW.

The Foochow *Herald* has the following :—

Mr. Tong King Seng returned from Formosa a few days ago. He was entrusted, we believe, with preliminary arrangements connected with the proposed telegraph lines in that island; also, with the confidential task of reporting to Ting Futai on the present working of the Keelung coal mines. Mr. Tong King Seng left for Shanghai per *Hankiawng* on the 1st instant.

The subscriptions to the Relief Fund, or rather the forced contributions of native merchants and gentry, are now said to amount to over \$300,000.

An accident, attended by great loss of life, occurred on the river on the 27th July. A large river boat, having about 140 Chinese passengers on board, while tacking down stream against a strong head-wind, capsized during a squall between Limpoo and the Mamoi Arsenal. The steamship *Taiwan*, which happened to be near enough to render assistance, at once steamed to the spot and rescued thirty-nine men and one woman who had scrambled on the keel of the boat. She then towed the wreck

ashore. Up to the 1st August eighty-seven dead bodies had been recovered at different points of the river. The accident is attributed to gross carelessness on the part of the lowdah, who, as usual, made halyards fast with all sail set.

It is gratifying to hear that by latest advices the cholera is abating at Amoy. Since Dr. Douglas's death there have been one or two cases amongst the foreign shipping, but, we are glad to add, nothing fatal.

HONG KONG.

Our advices by this mail extend to the 18th August; no later mail from London had arrived out.

The attempt to introduce competitive examination for the junior appointments under the Local Government does not appear to be by any means so successful as might be wished. The Board of Examiners which we noticed some time back had been appointed by the Governor to hold the competitive examination for a third clerkship in the Magistrate's office reported that, after a careful examination of the papers of the eleven candidates, they were unable to recommend any of them for the post, and suggested that the limit of age should be altered to between twenty and thirty-five instead of between sixteen and twenty-eight, and that the vacancy should be once more advertised. A minute by the Governor states that though he is somewhat disappointed at the failure of the candidates on this occasion, he is confident some of them will succeed on future occasions, and he shall continue to dispose of whatever appointments may be in his gift by the system of open competition, believing that the best officers can thus be obtained, and that these public examinations will test and encourage the progress of education in the colony. In compliance with the suggestion of the examiners, a notification appears in the *Gazette* that a second examination will be held on the 28th August, when the limits of age for candidates will be from sixteen to thirty-five.

It is announced in the local *Gazette* that Colonel Bassano, C.B., having assumed the command of the troops on the departure of his Excellency Major-General the Honourable Sir Francis Colborne, K.C.B., was sworn in as a member of the Executive Council on the 8th August.

The ordinary half-yearly meeting of the shareholders in the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation was held at the City Hall on the 16th August. There were present Mr. H. Hoppius (Chairman), Hon. W. Keswick, Messrs. F. D. Sassoon, E. R. Belilos, W. H. Forbes, W. Reiners, E. Tobin, H. Cope, E. E. Sassoon, T. C. Hayllar, M. B. Polishwalla, J. F. Mardfeldt, E. Cope, J. A. Moseley, W. R. Landstein, D. M. Melita, D. Munchajee, W. Wheeler—"Hancock A. Newton, H. N. Mody. H. Z. Just, A. Wasserfall, J. Russell, C. P. Chater, E. Beart, Mackenzie, H. M. Bevis, J. T. Chater, T. Murjorjee, H. Kingsmill, Merally, C. C. Cohen, L. Mendel, M. E. H. Asgar, and T. Jackson (Manager). The Chairman, in laying the report before the Shareholders, said :—The accounts are annexed to the report, which has been in your hands some days, and with your permission I will take them as read. I have much pleasure in placing before you such a satisfactory statement of accounts, showing a net profit for the half-year of nearly 7 per cent. You are aware that business has been very dull during the whole of the period under review, and the profits realised under such circumstances bear good testimony to the earning power of the bank. You will notice that the deposits are steadily increasing, and at no time since the formation of the bank have its affairs been more prosperous than they are at present. The old troublesome accounts have one by one been eliminated from the books, and I am glad to say that no new ones of a similar nature have taken their place. A few months ago the bank negotiated on favourable terms a loan to the Chinese Government, which it is intended shall be issued to the public during the present half year, and we look for a fair profit on the operation. Gentlemen, I will not detain you by any further remarks, but before proposing the adoption of the report and accounts I shall be happy to answer any questions which may be asked upon them. Mr. Kingsmill, in seconding the motion to pass the report and accounts, said :—"I have very great pleasure in seconding that, and allow me to say one word in doing so, which is, that I do believe myself, and I think the shareholders generally agree with me, that the present board of directors possess what former boards had not, the confidence of the shareholders." The report and accounts being passed unanimously Messrs. W. H. Forbes and W. Reiners were elected directors, on the motion of the Hon. W. Keswick, seconded by Mr. Russell.

The Report of the Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock Company, to be presented to the directors on the 22nd August, for the half year ending June 30th last, shows that during the period under review there have been more vessels docked and repaired than in the previous six months, the tonnage amounting to 99,614, against 80,103. The gross receipts of the company amount to \$202,768.20, and the net profit to \$33,711.89, to which has to be added the balance brought forward from last account \$10,744.46, making available \$44,456.35; from which has to be deducted, bonus to contributing shareholders \$2,000.00, directors' fees \$2,500.00, auditors' fees \$250.00, making together

\$4,750.00, and leaving a balance of \$39,706.35. The directors recommend that no dividend be declared, but that \$25,000 be paid the Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company in reduction of loan, and the balance, \$14,706.35, carried forward to new account. The sum of \$40,000 had been received from the Chinese Government on account of the Whampoa Docks, and they have still \$40,000 to pay. The amount received and the \$15,000 appropriated at last meeting have been paid in reduction of loan, and the debt now stands at \$85,000, but will shortly be reduced to \$20,000, by the balance due from the Chinese Government, and if the appropriation of \$25,000 out of present profits be sanctioned by the shareholders.

We take the following from the *Daily Press* :—

A daring case of pocket picking has occurred in the public street. The captain of the Spanish steamer *Leyte*, on landing to go to his agent, Mr. A. McG. Heaton, had his pocket picked of the sum of \$1,100. The fellow who committed the act was arrested, but before this was accomplished he had thrown the money to a companion, who made off with the booty.

A collision has taken place between a steam-launch and a junk, which might have proved fatal to some of those on board but for the gallantry of two Spanish sailors. It seems that the steam-launch belonging to the dock at Kowloon left there about seven o'clock P.M. to go to the Spanish transport *Patino*. When within a short distance of the vessel the launch came into collision with a junk, which had just before collided with the *Patino*. All those on board the launch (twelve in number) immediately jumped into the water. Two sailors on board the *Patino*, named Ignacio Leon and Jose Perez Soane, who witnessed the occurrence, sprang overboard with the object of rendering assistance, and exerted themselves manfully to save life. Fortunately no lives were lost.

The following account, duly certified, of the average amount of bank notes in circulation in Hong Kong, during the month ending 31st July, is published in the local *Gazette* :—

Banks.	Average Amount.
Oriental Bank Corporation ...	\$415,916
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China ...	541,529
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China ...	549,379
Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	1,254,506
Total	\$2,761,330.

A correspondent writes :—

There are a great many things going on here at present of which little or no notice is taken in the papers, but which are of the utmost consequence to the colony. I do not wish to be in any way unfair in my estimate of his Excellency the Governor on account of his religious convictions, and would be the last to allude to them if I did not feel that they encroach, in more directions than one, upon his administration of the colony. For a long time past the subject of Government education has been one of much difficulty and delicacy, and the Catholics have always been opposed to the excellent system of instruction at the Central schools, and have exerted their influence as much as possible against it. Sir Arthur Kennedy avoided any difficulty with them, or with too enthusiastic Christians of other denominations, by insisting upon the schools being strictly undenominational, and so open to all, even the unchristian Chinese, and this wise policy being followed, the schools have progressed in a most satisfactory manner. At present, however, they seem to have come to a dead lock. The site for the new building has been bought, but no progress is made with it, and it is felt only too severely that the old energy by which both Sir Richard MacDonnell and Sir Arthur Kennedy infused life into public education in Hong Kong has died away. The reason of this is very generally surmised to be the influence of the Catholic Bishop, Monsignor Raimondi, who is indefatigable in the cause of his Church, and has great power with the Governor. The most liberal-minded cannot but feel that there is something incongruous in our having so strong a Catholic to govern a Protestant colony; but such is the wisdom of the Home Government.

A practice of considerable importance in connection with the administration of justice in Hong Kong has of late been gaining ground. The cases in the Summary Jurisdiction Court are now constantly removed by order of the Chief Justice to the Supreme Court, thus increasing the expenses to the suitors and causing needless delay—to obviate which the Court was expressly established. The Ordinance establishing the Courts here gives almost unlimited power to the Chief Justice, and Sir John Smale has of late shown too strong a leaning to having cases brought in the Supreme instead of the Summary Court. The nature of such cases (similar to County Court cases at home) is such that they can be much more satisfactorily disposed of in summary jurisdiction than any other way; and by removing them much injustice may at times be done to men of small means, who cannot afford to go to great expense to obtain redress.

The colony is becoming more and more Chinese, native hongs being found in many places where European houses existed before. It is a bad sign, and shows how the trade is drifting into Chinese hands, and how rapidly Europeans are being ousted from it.

CANTON

At the Canton Missionary Conference, held on the 8th Aug., resolutions were passed expressing sorrow for the loss of the Rev. Charles F. Preston, and bearing testimony to his zeal and fidelity in pursuing his work, and recognising the valuable service he rendered by translating the New Testament into the Canton dialect.

The *Daily Press* correspondent writes :—

The squeezes imposed on the boat people at the Wai Chow lekin station have led to a block in the public business. The Taoutai of the prefecture had his official despatches delayed for three weeks. These despatches, it would appear, are sent by water, but owing to the exorbitant imposts levied upon them all the boats and junks stopped sailing for Canton, and no means of conveyance could be found. The Taoutai's intervention in the matter has proved successful at last, however, and the boat people have now resumed work. It would appear that the system of official squeezing sometimes has unlooked for effects, and little incidents of this kind may have some slight effect in demonstrating to the Celestial mind that the policy is not one of unmitigated advantage.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

—o—

MANILA.

The *Diario de Manila* of the 1st August states that news had been received from Paris that an iron lighthouse to be placed on San Nicolas shoal in Manila Bay had been completed by Messrs. Eiffel and Co., together with the appertaining lighting apparatus, life-boats, &c., and that the whole of it was to be shipped to Manila in July last. On arrival here, probably in September next, the lighthouse will be forthwith put up. The total expense is estimated at \$30,000.

Advices from Sooloo come down to the 18th July, at which date the fortifications and quarters for the troops to be stationed at the new Spanish settlement there were rapidly approaching completion. The state of health was not favourable, owing to the great labour exacted, and the disturbance of the soil from the building operations. The Moros continued to harass the Spanish outposts and murder persons whom they find off their guard. On one occasion they murdered three soldiers on an outpost; and on another they killed a sailor guarding cattle. The Spaniards laid an ambush for them one day and killed one Moro and captured another. One night a number of Moros broke into the Commissariat cattle pen, but were beaten off by the sentinels, leaving one of their number dead. Business was dull at Sooloo, but trade was expected to revive when fine weather sets in, as was the case last year. The *Comercio* says that during the month of June the exports from Sooloo consisted chiefly of shells, sharks' fins, mangosteens, poultry, cinnamon, rattans, cocoanuts, rice, garlic, salt, coco and horses.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

—o—

SINGAPORE.

The present French mail brings advices from this port to the 26th August; the P. and O. mail from London, July 20, was received on the 19th August, and the following French mail of July 27 arrived out on the 24th August.

The advices and files by the present mail contain nothing of any importance.

The Colonial steamer *Pluto*, with the Honourable the Colonial Secretary on board, left for Larut. It is probable the Hon. Mr. Douglas will be absent about twelve days on his tour of inspection through Perak, which he proposes making, accompanied by Mr. Low, and we hope the public will, upon his return, be favoured with the result of his observations.

Messrs. Thomas, Skinner and Co.'s steamer *Loudoun Castle*, Captain Marshal, from London, arrived alongside the Tanjong Pagar Wharf on the 18th, and left for Hong Kong and Shanghai on the 20th Aug. The Messageries Maritimes Company's mail steamer *Sindh*, which arrived on the 24th Aug., has made a remarkably quick run from Marseilles, having left there on the 29th July last.

Mr. E. H. Bell, Head Inspector of Police, Straits Settlements, has, we hear, been appointed to be Superintendent of Police at Penang, in place of Mr. J. E. Hewick, who has resigned, and left for home by the last English mail.

The following notifications are taken from the *Gazette* :—

Sir Thomas Sidgreaves, Chief Justice, S.S., has been granted extension of leave for four months from the 10th September, upon half-salary.

The appointment of Mr. N. B. Dennys, as Assistant Protector of Chinese under Ordinance II. of 1877 (Chinese Immigrants), has been confirmed.

The resignation of Dr. F. E. Jackson, Colonial Surgeon, Province Wellesley, has been accepted.

Messrs. W. A. Pickering and E. Karl have been appointed by H.E. The Administrator Protectors of Chinese under Ordinance II. of 1877.

Captain P. J. Murray, H.M. Assistant Resident in Sungai Ujong, since the 30th April, 1875, has been appointed, by the Secretary of State, H.M. Resident.

THE MAILS.

PRESENT INWARD MAIL.—MARSEILLES, SEPT. 24.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Djennah arrived here to-day at one P.M. with the inward French mails from China and Japan. She brings 60 passengers and a general cargo, including 550 bales of silk, 26,000 packages of tea, 950 packages of sundries, and specie valued at £6,000, for London.

NEXT INWARD MAIL.—ALEXANDRIA, SEPT. 28.—The P. and O. Company's steamer Peru, with the India and China mails, ex Venetia, from Bombay, and Hindostan, from China, left at noon to-day for Brindisi.

HEAVY PORTION OF LAST INWARD MAIL.—SOUTHAMPTON, SEPT. 28.—The P. and O. Company's steamer Mirzapore, from Shanghai via the Suez Canal, arrived at Southampton at noon, bringing the heavy India, China, and Australian mails, 105 passengers, and £334,111 in specie.

INWARD MAIL DUE OCTOBER 15.—ADEN, SEPT. 24.—The Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer Iraouaddi, from China and Japan, left here to-day for Suez and Marseilles.

INWARD MAIL DUE OCTOBER 22.—GALLE, SEPT. 26.—The P. and O. Company's steamer Peshawur, with the China and Australian mails, left here for Suez to-day. She brings specie to the value of £260,000.

OUTWARD MAIL OF AUG. 17.—SHANGHAI, SEPT. 26.—The P. and O. Company's steamer Geelong has arrived here, with the London mail of Aug. 17.

OUTWARD MAIL OF AUG. 10.—HONG KONG, SEPT. 19.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Yangtsze, from Marseilles, Aug. 12, and Galle, Sept. 3, has arrived here.

SHIPPING POSTSCRIPT.

ARRIVALS NOT IN THE TABLES.—September 27, at London, from Hong Kong, Patroclus (str.); from Shanghai, Galatea (str.); at Liverpool, from Rangoon, Lina ; 22, at Sandy Hook, from Batavia, Davina ; 28, at Liverpool, from Rangoon, Lady Vere de Vere, Earl of Derby ; from Bassein, Drumlanrig ; from Singapore, Helens ; at Queenstown, from Rangoon, Alpheta.

DEPARTURES.—September 25, from Ymuiden, for Sourabaya, Slie-drecht ; 27, from Cardiff, for Singapore, Mindu ; from Penarth, for Singapore, Chateaubriand ; from Shields, for Singapore, Dorothea ; 26, from Brouwershaven, for Batavia, Noah IV. ; 27, from Swansea, for Manila, Delta ; 28, from London, for Batavia, &c., Antje.

PASSED SUEZ CANAL.—Sept. 27, Glanis Castle, Japan for New York. SPOKEN.—Joseph Brown, Singapore, for Gibraltar, Sept. 5, 31 N., 36 W. ; Secondo Tre Fanciulli, Rangoon to Falmouth, Aug. 25, 26 N., 37 W. ; Asterion, Rangoon to Falmouth, Sept. 21, 48 N., 10 W. ; Pegase, Rangoon to Falmouth, Sept. 9, 38 N., 35 W., 160 days out, short of provisions.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Gibraltar, Sept. 26, passed, Diomed (str.), Liverpool, for Penang, &c. ; Malta, Sept. 27, arrived, Parsee (str.), London for Penang, &c., Table Bay, Aug. 22, sailed, Vega, for Hong Kong ; Simon's Bay, Aug. 24, sailed, Kishon, for Guam ; Algoa Bay, Aug. 22, sailed, Joachim Christian, for Batavia ; Harab (str.), for Guam.

MISSING SHIP.—Lloyd's Committee will be glad of any information regarding the N. I. Hill, Snow, cleared from Rangoon for the Channel on Jan. 26 last.

Correspondence.

THE LAW COURTS AT SHANGHAI.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph*.)

SIR.—The Report from which you quote in a short article with the above heading, published in your issue of to-day, was made to the International Law Reform Conference, not by the Committee of the Aborigines Protection Society, but by a committee appointed by the Bremen Conference in 1876, of which Mr. Richard and myself were respectively requested to act as Chairman and Secretary.

The authority for the statement to which you take exception is a well-known member of the Shanghai Bar. In his pamphlet entitled "Two Episodes of Recent Anglo-Chinese History" he says:—

"By the Tientsin Treaty, 1858, it was agreed that when disputes took place between British subjects and Chinese of such a nature that the Consul should be unable to settle them amicably, 'then he shall request the assistance of the Chinese authorities that they may together examine into the merits of the case, and decide it equitably.' Now how has this been carried out? In 1865 an Order in Council was brought into force expressly annulling all the judicial functions and jurisdiction of the Consul at Shanghai, and vesting it in a newly-created officer, viz., the Chief Judge for China and Japan. This change the Chinese have never sanctioned; indeed, I believe they have never even been asked to do so. The chief point involved, and from a political point of view a very important point it is, is this: when a British subject as plaintiff brings a case against a Chinese, the British Consul claims the right to have an official present, as it is said, 'to watch the case for his national.' When a Chinese is a plaintiff, the Chinese official, the Taoutai, who ranks with the British Consul, claims the same right. The result in practice is this. At the Court where British subjects and subjects of other foreign States bring cases against Chinese before a Chinese judicial officer, a British Vice-Consul or other Consular official sits twice a week (if not oftener), and an American official twice a week, and no such case is tried with-

out a foreign official of the plaintiff's nationality being present. The Chinese official is the judge, but the foreign assessor takes always a very active and prominent part throughout the proceedings. There is no reciprocity, however; and in the British Supreme Court, which has absorbed the Consul's judicial jurisdiction in Shanghai, no Chinese officials are allowed to sit with the judge, or take any part in the proceedings. Comment on this seems unnecessary, except to point out that the British Minister in China should have had the injustice removed years ago."

If this statement be true it certainly brings to light a real grievance; and I am told that it is one to which the Chinese themselves are far from being indifferent. I am also assured that if we acted on the principle of reciprocity, and allowed a Chinese assessor to sit with the British judge in the Court at Shanghai, the Chinese would be inspired with a more general feeling of confidence in the decisions of our judicial representatives than they now entertain.—I am, &c., F. W. CHESSON.

17, King William-street, Sept. 22.

MARRIED LIFE IN CHINA.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph*.)

SIR.—In your issue of 2nd July your correspondent "T." says:—

Your correspondent "D." puts his finger upon the weak point in saying that "if gentlemen engaged in mercantile pursuits in China had greater facilities for marrying and settling" a good deal of the "extravagance" would wear off quickly; but he adds, "circumstances are very much against them." Is this not arguing in a circle? Are not the "circumstances" just this very extravagance itself? Remove that, and there is no reason why people should not "marry and settle" in China as well as in other places, and this is precisely what every well-wisher of Anglo-Chinese Society must desire to see brought about. To this I unhesitatingly reply, "T." knows nothing of what he is writing about. The "circumstances" are not the extravagance, but 1. The enormous cost of middle class living in the East. A man with £800 a year in Hong Kong can barely manage to live as well as one with £300 a year in England. Hence young men do not like to marry. 2. The fact that nearly all married women who have families are compelled after a short period to return home, simply from undue exhaustion. 3. The strong objection entertained by the head of mercantile houses to having married employees. 4. The indifference with which what would be justly looked upon elsewhere as an immoral course of life is regarded by the community at large. 5. The difficulty of "settling" in a place which business or health may at any moment oblige one to leave. Hence, I submit, the "circumstances" are not the extravagance. Men who take warning by those who have injudiciously married without due means think that they may just as well be extravagant in every day items, as until they are taipans they or their wives will have no chance of recognition from the married, i.e., as a rule, very rich class of the community.—I am, &c.,

Hong Kong, Aug. 11, 1877.

ANOTHER D.

FOREIGN OPINION OF CHINAMEN.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph*.)

SIR.—It is commonly asserted that Europeans in China are so prejudiced as to be unable to appreciate any qualities in the natives, a statement which—like many others regarding China affairs—has a modicum of truth in it, but is at the same time very much exaggerated. As illustrating that this is not always the case, I noticed with great pleasure a paragraph which was reproduced in the last number of the *London and China Telegraph* from the *North China Daily News* of Shanghai, in which a tribute in excellent taste is paid to the memory of the late Mr. Heding, who long acted as interpreter at H.M. Consulate at that port. I have the more pleasure in alluding to this, as having had opportunities of observing the manner in which that gentleman performed his duties I feel that the praise which is bestowed upon him is well merited. As many things which appear in the English papers are translated into the native journals in China, I trust you will give insertion to these few lines, as I doubt not it will be gratifying to the late Mr. Heding's friends to know that his obliging and courteous conduct and modest unassuming demeanour are remembered with pleasure by some who have long left China, and are now many thousand miles away from it.—I am, &c.,

KUNG-KWAN.

London, Sept. 25, 1877.

ENGLISH SEAMEN IN JAPAN.—Commander Dawson, R.N., writes to us:—"The British Consul at Yokohama, the Naval Commander-in-Chief, and sundry merchants in Japan, of various nationalities and different Christian denominations, have united with the resident British Chaplain to petition the Missions to Seamen Society, 11, Buckingham-street, Strand, W.C., to provide religious ministrations for the English and American shipping frequenting Yokohama. A fit man for the work is on the spot, a former petty officer of the navy, who has gained the confidence of the local clergy and laity by three years' mission labour in that harbour. This work must cease unless about £200 a year be provided. Would you allow me to say that the Missions to Seamen Society is unable to furnish this sum, but would be glad to forward to Japan any moneys sent to it for this purpose?"

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JAMES WEST, PUBLISHER,
79 GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON: MONDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1877.

THIS MAIL'S NEWS.

Again the accounts of disaster in China are most distressing. At Peking great fears were entertained that disaster would be brought about by drought, and at Tientsin similar apprehensions were already proving only too well founded. The correspondent there of one of the Shanghai papers, describing the state of affairs, says:—"What the locusts have left the drought and heat are drying up." To add to the disasters, a new small locust, but as destructive as the larger species, has made its appearance, and the fields are said to be "a picture of desolation." From the capital there is no political news of importance, and the inactivity of the Ministers has been the subject of some notice, though it may perhaps be considered excusable during the heats of August. It is announced that Mr. Baber was to start from Chungking on the 8th July, to join Mr. Gill at Ch'eng-tu, and that they would then in company make a tour through the districts of Western Szechuen. The terminating point of their journey, however, was not decided on. The locusts had also appeared at Hankow, where a correspondent described them as "eating them out of the place." One of the local Mandarins sent a thousand ducks to Wuchang to consume them, but whether the experiment was successful or not is not stated. The Wuchang outrage on the Missionary gentlemen has been "referred to Peking." It is to be hoped that this does not mean that it will be entirely shelved, as has been too frequently the case in similar affairs. At the least active attempts should be made to punish the guilty parties, and a proclamation be issued warning others from committing similar offences in future. At Soochow there had been very heavy rains, and it would seem, as a pendant to the drought in the North, apprehensions were here felt of serious damage by flood. At Shanghai the design and the site for the Margary Memorial have been decided upon. The Municipal Council have resolved to close pawn-shops after ten P.M. The intention of the Chinese Government to close the Woosung Railway was discussed, and much deprecated. An amusing account is given of the opening of the Silk market. The perjury case in connection with the Tunsin collision was concluded, but decision not yet given. It is stated that considerable further concessions have been made by the Chinese in the matter of the Chefoo Convention.

At Hong Kong the first attempt at appointment by competitive examination had not been successful. The Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank had held their half-yearly meeting. The meeting of the Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock Company was announced for the 22nd August.

From Japan the dates have been anticipated *via* America.

From Manila the advices show that the natives at Sooloo continue to harass the Spaniards. The quarters for the troops were not completed. A new light was to be erected on Fort Nicholas Shoal. From the Straits Settlements there is nothing of any interest to notice.

THE NEW ADMIRAL FOR THE CHINA STATION.

VICE-ADMIRAL HILLYAR, C.B., who left Southampton by the P. and O. steamer *Poonah* with his staff, will join the outward mail at Suez, and proceed to Hong Kong to relieve Admiral RYDER as Commander-in-Chief of the China Station. For the present the *Audacious* will be continued as the Admiral's flagship, and should the war between Turkey and Russia not be speedily concluded a relief crew will be despatched to her in a troopship. On the other hand, if the war is concluded the *Iron Duke* will be ordered to relieve the *Audacious*. The command of the China Station is one of the pleasant posts in the gift of the Admiralty, but by no means devoid of responsibilities. Troubles crop up there so suddenly that it requires a man of decision and tact to deal with them, and it is often perplexing for the Admiral to square his actions with local demands and at the same time conform to Admiralty instructions. But no one entrusted with such a position can acquit himself creditably unless he accept some risk of censure. It is very difficult for the precise circumstances of the case to be understood at home from the despatches. The most recent example of a naval officer discharging his duty at great risk of being censured is that of Admiral DE HORSEY in attacking the rebel iron-clad *Huascar*. We have also had some good examples on the China Station. Foremost stand Admiral Sir MICHAEL SEYMOUR and Admiral Sir HENRY KEPPEL. After all that can be said by the home "peace-at-any-price" people it comes to this, that any man who will use the power of the English navy promptly for the suppression of riot and piracy in China confers a real boon on foreigners and natives. When Admiral KEPPEL made that raid in the neighbourhood of Swatow and Formosa he received (through our Consuls) from the Chinese officials the most hearty thanks and appreciation of his action, but a tremendous bullying from the miserable GLADSTONE-LOWE Government, then in power. As we said at the commencement of this article, the China Station is always eagerly sought for when vacant, and on this occasion Admiral HILLYAR had many competitors. Judging from his services, we think the Lords of the Admiralty have made a good selection. We trust that Admiral HILLYAR will prove himself "the right man in the right place."

ANOTHER WARNING TO MANCHESTER.

IT is now a long time since a warning voice has been raised both here and in China to the Manchester manufacturers, with reference to the risks they run first of injuring the existing trade in British piece goods in China; and secondly, of incurring competition in consequence of the establishment of mills there, through the system of heavy sizing, or, in other words, of artificially weighting their goods. There now seems to be some chance of these warnings coming in a more practical form than merely in arguments drawn from analogy with what has taken place in India. According to last mail's advices, an advertisement had already appeared in one of the native papers in Shanghai with reference to the establishment there of a piece goods manufactory. As yet this particular scheme seems to be imperfectly developed, and it remains to be seen how far it will be carried out. But it is sufficient to show the direction in which matters are drifting, and at least points to the probability of the day not being very far distant when the competition so long foreshadowed by those who have paid attention to the subject will become a *fait accompli*; and should such ever be the case, there can be no doubt that the interests of manufacturers at home will be materially affected. Whatever, therefore, may be the exact meaning of the step now announced as being taken in Shanghai, there is no doubt that Manchester is steadily inviting opposition in China similar to that which has already sprung up in India. The facilities for manufacturing cotton goods in the former country would doubtless not be so great as in the latter, but still they are such that it would be very unwise to ignore them and needlessly to court outside competition. Cheap labour, cotton upon the spot, the possibility of the opening of coal mines—are all elements which would give great advantages to China as a manufacturing country; and if ever such enterprise should be taken up seriously by people possessed of capital and experience, the

likelihood is that it would materially interfere with the Manchester trade. It should not be forgotten that at one time China exported cotton goods to Europe, "Nankeens" taking their name from Nanking, where they were originally produced. Given, therefore, in China the same conditions and facilities for manufacture which exist here, if she do not again enter the lists as an exporter of piece goods she will at least be able to supply a large part of her own demand. In many places in China, as it is, the native cotton cloth is preferred, even at a higher price, to that of foreign manufacture, in consequence of its much greater durability; and if factories were established there which would turn out cloth of this description at a materially lower price than it can now be produced by the hand looms, whose clicking may be heard by the passers through every Chinese village, there is no doubt that the demand for goods from Manchester would be very much diminished. Apart, however, from this contingency, it is high time that our manufacturers endeavoured to put an end to the wretched system of "weighting" their shirtings and other cotton goods. The trick is perfectly understood by the Chinese wholesale buyers, and the prestige of our manufactures is in consequence greatly diminished; while the retail buyer up country who, having purchased a fine looking piece of foreign cloth of good substantial weight, finds it resolves itself into a flimsy material which will not wear, after the first washing, is little likely to patronise again the deceptive foreign article, and the consumption must in consequence be materially reduced.

EUROPEANS IN JAVA.

THE imposition of a poll-tax upon European residents in what has hitherto been looked upon as a rich and flourishing Colony is a step which must excite the highest surprise in the year of grace 1877, and yet such is the course which has been adopted by a country which has hitherto enjoyed the reputation of being one of the most liberal in Europe. The Dutch Government has undoubtedly been most ill-advised in the course which it has adopted in the recent Budget with regard to Java. Nothing surely can tend more directly to strangle the energies of a rising Colony, and to prevent those who might be disposed to go to it from doing so. If the measure has been inspired from Java itself, it is possible that this is precisely the object in view on the part of those who have inaugurated it. Restrictive measures and monopolies are always more or less favoured in new countries; but where good counsels prevail, they are seldom countenanced by the Home Governments, who, acting upon better principles, and taking more enlarged views, are alive to the evil which must be produced by any such step. It may be—as indeed appears to be the case—that the Dutch Government has been influenced merely by financial considerations; but if such is the fact, the effects will be none the less to hamper the progress of the Colonies. Certainly the step which has been taken is most unexpected, and is little in accordance with the liberality for which Holland has generally been celebrated.

Another point of view in which the matter is worthy of consideration is the natural feeling of humiliation which Europeans experience in being placed upon a level with Chinese, upon whom a poll-tax has been levied for many years past—and upon whom there are fair grounds for the imposition of such a tax, seeing that they are for the most part little likely to contribute to the revenue in any other way. This measure is unfortunately of a piece with others which are taken in Java, where the object of the Government seems to be to cast as much humiliation as possible upon all foreigners. Prominent among these is the system of compulsory military service, which has long been felt to be a very onerous tax upon all foreign residents. Everyone is compelled to serve; and, contrary to the practice in all other places, even aliens are forced to enter the ranks of the Militia. Those who do not hesitate to represent themselves as incapacitated by ill-health—or, in other words, the most unscrupulous—may get off; but in the absence of a manœuvre of this kind all English residents are compelled, even at the greatest inconvenience, to enter the ranks; to march shoulder to shoulder with natives and obey the bumptious commands of officers often occupying a very inferior social position. Failing their

doing so, they are sent to prison. Such a state of things as this does not, it must be confessed, speak at all well for the Government of so advanced a country as Holland in these days; and it would certainly seem that at the least aliens should, if not exempted altogether from military service, have the option of paying a sum of money for a substitute. The matter, we believe, only requires to be taken up in a proper form by half-a-dozen influential residents in Java, and referred by them through the British Consul there to the Foreign-office, to secure its being represented in such a way to the Dutch Government as would probably induce some material modification of the present state of things. The loss of the services of some hundred Englishmen could not be of great moment to the Government in Java; and it seems unreasonable that for so small a consideration such serious inconvenience, to say nothing of humiliation, should be inflicted upon the British residents in that Colony. The measure cannot be absolutely necessary, seeing that many able-bodied Dutch gentlemen who are found dancing till three in the morning often find means, which do not seem available to others, to secure their exemption from military duty.

MR. J. H. HEATON, writing to *The Times* on the subject of the Chinese in Queensland, adopts similar views to those which we recently set forth, and places the impolicy and injustice of the restrictive measures which have been proposed in a very forcible light. He says:—

Will it not strike the Chinese Government that our professions of Free Trade, intercourse, and equality are not exactly sincere, and will they not ridicule the notion of converting Australia into a new China, when we admit that "they do not bring their women with them," and, to continue the Hon. John Douglas's (Colonial Secretary of Queensland) despatch to Lord Carnarvon, "that they are law abiding, frugal, and industrious; they render good service to Europeans; they have not yet entered into serious competition with the European in the labour market;" and, he might have added, only on the gold-fields—which are, after all, of a transient character—have they vexed the souls of the English and their descendants? Sir, you will remember that it is not so long since that we were battering at the walls of China to make the people deal with us. We must be just and generous in this matter; and it is only fair to ask ourselves what we should do to-morrow if the Emperor of China, or his Imperial Government, were to retaliate? We can fancy an edict from Peking of this kind—"that the commercial relations between Great Britain, its dependencies, and China have been progressing well and satisfactorily; that British aggression is of such a character that an important Chinese seaport—Hong Kong to wit—has passed into the hands of the British; that over 40,000 European subjects are now settled in various parts of China, and only one-half that number of Chinese are temporarily residing in an English settlement—Queensland, to wit; that, in consequence of special taxes imposed, with the sanction of the British Government on Chinese residents there, it is hereby notified that a tax of £10 be imposed on every Britisher before landing in China, and a further tax of £10 annually on every Britisher doing business or trading in the Empire; further, as the tax on rice, the Chinese chief article of diet, in Australia is 1d. per pound, or 33 per cent., and as the Australians and English are great tea-drinkers, there be imposed a tea-tax of 1s. per pound, or 33 per cent. of its value, before leaving China."

THE REV. JOSEPH EDKINS has addressed a letter from Chefoo to the *Academy*, in which he notices the journal by H.E. KUO, the Chinese Envoy, which has been recently published in China. He considers that the object of the Government in Peking in so promptly printing this Journal, and allowing it to be put on sale at a cheap rate, is probably to familiarise the public mind with liberal views, and holds that the truth is that the members of the Government are more liberal in sentiment than they dare to be in action, and that they wish for railways and telegraphs, but do not venture to risk the formidable opposition they would certainly incur by vigorously commencing their construction. Consequently Dr. EDKINS is of opinion that they desire to see the mind of the reading public enlightened on matters of foreign policy; and are glad of the opportunity of circulating widely the opinions of the Envoy to England on what ought to be China's policy towards the nations of Europe. In speaking of the pamphlets published by the Canton Society for putting down opium smoking, he mentions one view of the subject which is certainly new, and is characteristic of the manner in which our acts are sometimes regarded by the Chinese. It appears that some of the writers hold that the attempt to persuade the Chinese that they should themselves stop the cultivation of the poppy is part of a scheme for extending the trade in opium from India.

A TELEGRAM from Berlin states that preparations are being made for the reception of the Chinese Minister there. H. E. LIU will not, however, be leaving London for that capital before the middle of October, as the EMPEROR will probably not have permanently returned before that time.

IN another column will be found a telegram from Nagasaki confirming the information which we have already given as to the final repulse of the insurgent forces in Japan.

WE beg to acknowledge the receipt from the London office of the Inspectorate of Chinese Customs of various reports on Trade, &c., which will be noticed in due course.

BRITISH JUSTICE IN THE MALAY STATES.

Under the above heading the *Daily News* prints the subjoined letter signed by Sir P. Benson Maxwell, late Chief Justice of the Straits Settlements:—

I share heartily the horror which Dr. Sandwith so well expressed in his letter to you on the 24th at the wholesale executions in Bulgaria. But I earnestly wish that I could engage him, and so many others, from Mr. Gladstone down, who harrow their souls over scenes in which they are as passive spectators as the chorus of a Greek tragedy, to direct their energies against acts which they have the power to redress: acts of injustice and oppression, perpetrated in our own dominions and by our own servants. The Turk has excuses which we have not. He has never learned that respect for the sanctity of human life and human feeling which is (not too generally) entertained by more refined and highly-cultured men. Besides, he is fighting for existence. He is under the influence of fear and rage, of religious enthusiasm, and thirst for revenge; and when we see him venting his blind fury on the worm on which he has so long trodden, and which turns at last, we are reminded with shame of some pages in our own history which teach us what man can do to his weaker fellow creature under the influence of passion. But what I wish to call attention to is no act of frenzied ferocity; it is to what has been done very recently, under no excitement, but in cold blood and deliberately by colonial officers under the sanction of the Colonial Secretary of State.

If you will refer to a Blue-book on Malay affairs, which was laid before Parliament in the middle of June last (too late, as usual, to admit of criticism during the session), you will find that Lord Carnarvon at the end of last year, or beginning of this, allowed men not to be put to death, indeed, but to be taken from their homes and families and transported to a distant land, without being accused of any crime, without seeing, or hearing, much less questioning, a witness, and without an opportunity of uttering a word of explanation or defence. You remember the murder of Mr. Birch, in Perak, in November, 1875. The circumstances seemed to show that it was an act of sudden passion; but it might have been brought about by treachery and conspiracy; and the Government very properly instituted an inquiry on the subject. A gentleman who had once been superintendent of police in the neighbouring colony of Singapore was sent with a roving commission into Perak in search of evidence, and a native officer assisted him in his task. They found witnesses, and a volume of depositions was collected. These were laid before Sir William Jervois, the Governor of the Straits Settlements. The ex-Sultan Abdullah and five or six of the principal Chiefs of Perak were arrested and taken to Singapore. Certain charges were sent to Abdullah, accusing him of having conspired to bring about the murder of Mr. Birch; and Abdullah in reply denied them all. So far the ordinary principles of justice and common sense were respected. But when Sir W. Jervois received the Malay Sultan's plea of "not guilty," he was suddenly seized with a strong trouble of mind "as to the further mode of procedure in the case." Was Abdullah to be allowed to appear by counsel before the Governor and Executive Council, who had taken his fate into their hands, and was the evidence to be taken afresh? Was he to be allowed to cross-examine the evidence produced against him, and to call and examine witnesses for the defence? (Malay Blue-book, o. 1709, p. 91.) Why not? it might have been asked in reply; surely it is only by these methods that truth can be attained and justice done. But to the English Governor "the objection to such a course was indisputable;" it "involved fresh inquiry;" and then there was the possibility of none of the charges being proved, and the possibility of the witnesses denying the statements "already voluntarily made by them." It therefore occurred to him to deal with the case "politically." He observed that it was "not always desirable, or expedient, in a political point of view, to have an investigation before a quasi-judicial tribunal in the case of a person in the position of a Sultan of an independent State; that it was sufficient, in order to deal with such a case politically, that the parties dealing with it should be able to justify themselves in their own consciences, and if necessary to the world at large, on the ground that the evidence was strong and so supported by documentary testimony that it appeared conclusively that whether a conviction could or could not be obtained from a judicial tribunal, yet that abundant evidence would remain to justify the Government in removing the Sultan from Perak, and in taking such other steps as might be necessary to prevent his being an obstacle to the peace of that State." Having arrived at the conclusion, then, as regards Abdullah, of deciding his case upon the written depositions without even his judges seeing a witness or asking a question, it was held unnecessary to furnish him with the evidence, or to ask him for any defence. As to the other chiefs, it was "known" that they had "been connected with Abdullah in the plot against the British Resident. . . and there was no reason why they should not be dealt with as summarily as the Sultan." They were rather to be congratulated, Sir W. Jervois thought, on being tran-

sported without trial, instead of being tried for their lives by a Court. This style of reasoning found favour with Lord Carnarvon. He shared the hazy idea of the Governor that because Abdullah was a political personage, and one of the consequences of his condemnation would be political—that is, the loss of his imaginary sovereignty), not only he but half a dozen non-political persons might be subjected to criminal consequences, with less regard to justice than is accorded to an ordinary pickpocket; and that judges who had to decide on their fate might be released from all the obligations of ordinary justice and all the rules of rational inquiry. And so, Sir, the poor little Sultan of an independent State was taken not only from his humble throne, but from his home and country, and half-a-dozen of the principal men of his quadrant principality were taken with him and sent to a distant land to pine away the remainder of their miserable lives, without knowing their crime or seeing their accusers, witnesses, or judges, or being heard in their defence. Napoleon III. peopled Cayenne with his political enemies by the same "summary" method; but in this country I believe it had not before been applied to anything higher in the order of the creation than cattle accused of rinderpest. Only one word more. I hear the practical man say, "No doubt the guilt of the men was patent; they were red-handed; the evidence was overwhelming." I have not read the evidence, but I have read the case which the Governor, in the published despatches, makes out of it; and, thanks to the courtesy of a member of the Legislative Council, I have read the précis of the evidence, as it is called (printed for private circulation), or rather the *acte d'accusation* drawn up under the Governor's auspices, in which the writer interweaves freely his own inferences and explanations, with such facts as suit his purpose; and from those sources I have formed the belief that the men are innocent of any conspiracy to murder Mr. Birch.

Now, Sir, I ask those who cry out against the reign of terror in Bulgaria, what have they to say to these our own methods of dealing with the weak subject races which have the misfortune to come into contact with us? Will they defend this treatment of the Malays; or will they turn away from their case because it is not horrible and sensational enough? Will injustice not move them unless it steeps its hands in blood? I would ask them earnestly to join in the appeal which I now make to Parliament and to the public against an act which is an outrage on justice, for so I must take the liberty of calling it, with all possible respect both for Lord Carnarvon and Sir W. Jervois, and which, I deeply feel, has lowered our prestige and disgraced our name among a manly and interesting race.

Monetary and Commercial.

The report of the meeting of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, held at Hong Kong on the 16th August, and the report and balance-sheet then passed, are given in another part of the present paper. They fully confirm the impression conveyed by the telegraphic summary, published a short time back, that not only have the shares largely risen in value but that the business has been placed upon a thoroughly secure basis, and that the Bank has again attained a substantial and sound position.

The Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China will pay an interim dividend for the half-year ended June 30 last at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum. At the corresponding time last year the distribution was at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. The meeting is convened for the 17th inst.

The Eastern Extension, Australasia, and China Telegraph Company announce an interim dividend for the quarter ending June 30 last of 2s. 6d. per share, or at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

The Eastern Telegraph Company announce that an interim dividend of 2s. 6d. per share on the Ordinary shares of the company, free of income-tax, will be paid on the 15th instant, in respect of the profits for the quarter ended June 30 last. Also that a dividend of 3s. per share on the Six per Cent. Preference shares, less income-tax, for the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1877, will be paid on the same date. The half-yearly interest on the debentures will be paid on the same date.

With reference to the notice in our issue of the 17th ult., that the firm of Gilman and Co. would close at Shanghai, we understand that Mr. Lavers, one of the partners, has formed a co-partnership with Mr. Forrester, under the style or firm of Gilman, Lavers and Co.

At a meeting of creditors of Messrs. Mahler and Co., silk merchants, of Milk-street, E.C., a statement was read, showing liabilities £73,915, with assets £13,801, when it was unanimously resolved that a committee be appointed to investigate the estate and report at a future meeting.

The failure is announced of Messrs. Purvis and Co., and Messrs. Gyselman and Co., of Batavia, through speculative operations in sugar.

We have received a copy of a useful set of tables compiled by Mr. W. Brand, showing the net laying down cost of 8-4 lbs. Grey Shirtings in Hong Kong and Shanghai at direct drawing rates of exchange between London and those ports. These tables do not include merchants' commission, as it varies; and they may be used with some specified additions for the approximate calculation of the laying down cost of sundry other goods.

Forty guineas premium has been paid at Lloyd's on the *Montrouge*, San Francisco to Singapore, one hundred and fifty days out. The vessel is 995 tons, and owned by Cowie, Son and Co., Liverpool.

A company has been formed, it is stated, to connect San Francisco and Japan by a new and direct cable, 6,000 miles long.

The excessive quantity offering, the persistent selling on the part of some merchants, and the telegraphic export figures from China, combined with extensive auctions without reserve, have aggravated the demoralised state of the tea market, which we have had to chronicle for some time past. It is generally admitted by the dealers themselves that better value is obtainable here than has been known for many years past, but until the prospective diminution in supplies referred to by all China correspondents becomes actually apparent, the trade will not depart from their long-established principle of abstaining from going into stock. However tempting the prices may be, they feel that the ever-recurring rumour of short export may again prove mythical. From the best informed quarters, however, there seems to be little doubt that supplies will ultimately exhibit a decrease on last season's of at the least 10,000,000 lbs., which will be entirely in common teas, the class most depressed at present. A falling off to this extent thoroughly established will undoubtedly affect the market very materially.

Compared with the total of the previous week, the deliveries of tea from the bonded warehouses in London for the week ended 22nd ult. show a falling off of nearly 3 per cent., the total being 4,110,223 lb., of which 2,290,173 lb. was for home consumption, 983,661 lb. was exported, 782,569 lb. was removed coastwise, 48,646 lb. was sent coastwise for exportation, and 5,174 lb. was for ships' stores. During the same period the duty paid amounted to £57,254, or 4 per cent. less than in the preceding week.

The lagging and weak tone in the Silk market which we reported last week has continued. Prices have been firm, but there has been but little doing, and the reports from the Continent are equally unsatisfactory. At Lyons rates are reported as being purely nominal. Some small transactions have taken place, but the quantity forced upon the market has reduced prices to a low level. The *Salut Public* of Lyons, speaking of the manufacturing prospects, says:—"In manufacture a small current of business prevails, passable for coloured goods, but almost nul for black. The aspect, as a whole, is not calculated to give encouragement to the weaver. The retail trade at Paris has not yet opened. At London some business has been concluded, but at wretched rates. At New York the season commenced by some enormous sales by auction, the result of which is relatively satisfactory for light coloured tissues. Those of fine quality, as well as black, were not so well treated. In velvet articles for fashions and ribbons have also been sold by auction and produced reasonable prices. In short, private sale is difficult, and recourse must be had to the hammer to dispose of any considerable quantity of goods. That state of things is not of good augury for the coming season."

In the Produce Markets, although most articles are characterised by an absence of speculative activity, an improved tone has, on the whole, prevailed, attended by increased transactions, and, in several instances, a slight advance in value. Coffee is less animated, and quotations for medium and low qualities are lower. Sugar continues to show an improving tendency, and considerable sales of China and Manila have been made at about 6d. advance. Pepper is still in large stock, and has met with but limited inquiry at the previous value. Cutch, Gambier, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, and Sago slightly higher. The market for Rice has become flat, and business is only practicable at reduced quotations. Other articles show no alteration.

The enormous export of nail rod iron to Shanghai has brought down prices to £1s. 1.50 per picul for Belgian quality, being a loss to the operators of about 20 per cent. This is a specimen of the condition of the whole of our staple exports to China, excessive shipments on the part of firms of no means, and depending entirely on the advances from Banks. By granting these advances the Banks encourage and support for a time firms of no responsibility, and who in a few years fail and pass away; but in the meantime the established and responsible houses in the trade are compelled to stop operations and look on waiting for the end, or retire in disgust, as in the case of Messrs. Ashton and Co., of London.

The following are the latest quotations of Banking and other Companies connected with the Far East:—Agra Bank, 11 to 11½; Chartered Bank of India, 22½ to 23½; Chartered Mercantile Bank, 25 to 27; Comptoir D'Escompte, f.652½; Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, 33 to 35; Oriental Bank, 45 to 46; P. and O. Company, 37 to 39; Messageries Maritimes, f.612½; Suez Canal, f.690; Japan Loan 9 per cent., 110 to 112; ditto, 7 per cent., 102 to 104; China Loan, 103 to 106.

A further advance has occurred in the price of bar silver—viz., to 54½d. The upward tendency of the Silver market has been promoted by the announcement that the Bank of Bengal has raised its rate of interest and discount to 10 per cent. The nearest quotation for Mexican dollars is 53½d.

DOCUMENTARY AND PRIVATE BILLS.

60 d.s.

Colombo	...	...	1s. 8 11-16d.	to 1s. 8 3d.
Singapore	...	...	3s. 9 ½d.	to 3s. 9 ½d.
Hong Kong	...	...	3s. 9 ½d.	to 3s. 9 ½d.
Shanghai	...	...	5s. 2d.	to 5s. 2 ½d.

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.

The Tea market is still reported as very flat. The sales Thursday of 9,450 packages without reserve went off as follows:—Congon, 2,355 chests, at 6½d. to 9½d.; 4,326 half-chests, at 8½d. to 1s. 2 ½d.; 490 boxes, at 1s. 1d. to 1s. 3d. Souchong: 1,187 half-chests, at 8½d. to 10½d. Gunpowder: 711 half-chests and boxes, at 7d. to 2s. 1d. Imperial: 37 half-chests at 7½d. to 10½d. Young Hyson: 187 half-chests, at 6½d. to 1s. 5d. Hyson: 148 half-chests, at 1s. 10d. to 2s. 5½d. Some of the medium and red leaf were sold at very irregular prices, and, as reported by Messrs. Layton and Co., "in many cases quite 3d. under the valuations of the previous day." Though the sales are certainly not encouraging, this seems a somewhat extreme view. The Tea market has indeed been so much quoted down for many months past that if the various amounts it is said at successive stages to have fallen were added together it would appear that the Teas were being given away for nothing.

Messrs. Arthur Capel and Co.'s Circular says:—Our market remains without improvement, the amount of business being limited by private contract; and, as usual, when this state of things exists for some time, public sales have increased in quantity, over 20,000 packages being offered without reserve this week. These sales have gone irregularly, but common black-leaves of this season's have sold fully ½d. per lb. lower. Congon.—Red leaf kinds: Siftings have sold rather lower, from 6½d. to 7½d.; common to good common are dull of sale at about previous prices. Fair kinds sell slowly without material change in prices. There is some inquiry for good Saryune kinds from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d. per lb. Fine Kaisows have sold to a moderate extent at last week's prices. In finest not much has been done. Pak Lin kinds have sold at rather easier prices. Black-leaf kinds: Siftings have sold rather lower; common to good common have sold ½d. per lb. lower; fair kinds sell slowly at a similar reduction; fair to good medium sorts are not much in request, and where sales are pressed prices have been rather lower; good to fine kinds are firmly held by importers, and there have been only a few sales made. Finest show no change. New-make kinds: Common remain without change at 8d. to 8½d. per lb. The better kinds are still in demand at from 1s. to 1s. 3d. per lb. Oolongs: Common sold, at auction, from 8½d. to 9½d. per lb., being 1d. per lb. decline; the fair to good kinds are difficult to move; fine with strength are inquired for. Souchongs: Common to fair kinds remain as before; good to fine are in fair request. Scented Teas: Canton Capers show no material alteration this week in price, the demand being fairly sustained. Orange Pekoes: Both the short and long-leaf kinds have been sold at previous prices. Foochow Capers are very difficult to move, and quotations are somewhat nominal. Orange Pekoes have been sold to some extent from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d., showing a further decline of fully 1d. per lb. Green Teas: The demand continues limited, and prisoners generally have ruled in favour of buyers, the chief transactions being at public sale without reserve. The public sales have comprised 22,612 packages, the whole of which have been sold without reserve, the auctions passing without spirit and generally at prices in favour of buyers. The deliveries for the as compared with last year, are as follows:—

	1877.	1876.
	lbs.	lbs.
Home Consumption	... 2,368,426	... 2,305,597
Coastwise	... 786,058	... 951,816
Exports	... 1,035,309	... 561,005
	4,189,793	3,818,418

SILK.

The recent improvement in the Market has not been maintained, and with only a small business doing prices of some descriptions have given way. The deliveries although slightly better than last month are still on a very moderate scale, being from 1st to 26th ult. inclusive:—China, 1,723 bales; Canton, 367; Japan, 303; Bengal, 40. Total, 2,433 bales.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

CHINA.				
Tatlice, No. 1	...	...	...	20s. 6d. to 21s. 0d.
" No. 2	...	...	...	19s. 6d. to 20s. 0d.
" No. 3	...	...	...	18s. 6d. to 19s. 0d.
Blue Elephant				17s. 0d.
Yuenfau and Hainan, Nos. 1, 2, and 3				16s. 0d. to 18s. 6d.
Taysam Keying, Nos. 1, 2, and 3				15s. 0d. to 19s. 0d.
Long Reel	...	...	...	11s. 0d. to 13s. 6d.
Canton	...	...	...	11s. 0d. to 16s. 0d.
Chinese Thrown	...	...	...	14s. 0d. to 17s. 0d.
JAPAN.				
Maihish and Sinchu, Nos. 1, 2, and 3				15s. 0d. to 20s. 0d.
Idah, (None)	...	...	...	16s. 0d. to 17s. 0d.
Sodai, No. 2	...	...	...	16s. 0d. to 18s. 6d.
Oshiu, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	...	...	...	13s. 0d. to 15s. 0d.
Amatski	...	...	...	17s. 0d. to 18s. 0d.
Kakudah	...	...	...	13s. 0d. to 15s. 0d.
Hatchogee	...	...	...	13s. 0d. to 15s. 0d.
Mashthah	...	...	...	14s. 0d. to 16s. 0d.
Acchezan	...	...	...	13s. 0d. to 16s. 0d.

COFFEE.—Importers have met the market freely, bringing forward rather large supplies of earlier arrivals of Plantation Ceylon, and the total quantity at auction has been larger than for some time past. The demand has been barely equal, and the sales have at most times gone off slowly, and prices have slightly given way, but with more demand at the close they are only 1s. lower for grey, middling being about steady, whilst good and fine colour has brought full rates to a further advance of 1s., and for bold 2s. to 3s.; middling colour closes at 10s. 6d. to 109s. Native Ceylon has been quiet at 86s. 6d. for good ordinary. Closing values are, Plantation triage and ordinary 76s. 6d. to 91s. 6d., common grey to fine small 92s. to 101s., fine ordinary to fine fine ordinary faded kinds 96s. to 100s., low middling 100s. 6d. to 106s., middling 106s. 6d. to 109s. 6d., good middling to fine middling colour 110s. to 113s. 6d., fine bright 114s. to 119s., bold 116s. to 123s. 6d., choice ditto 126s. to 128s. 6d., peaberry 104s. 6d. to 116s. 6d. Native small 81s. 6d., ordinary 86s., fine ordinary 87s. 6d. to 88s. 6d.,

peaberry 92s. 6d. Of other East India, 1,031 bags Singapore offered were bought in, chiefly picked Bally at 83s., partly picked ditto at 78s., excepting 33 bags bold yellowish, which sold at 88s.; 40 bags Penang were withdrawn.

COTTON.—Considerable activity has prevailed in Liverpool, which has been followed by an active demand for American in London, and a larger business has been done than for some time past; prices, although fluctuating from day to day, have on the whole advanced, closing 3-16d. dearer. In East India, however, business has continued on a small scale, and prices are only slightly dearer. The sales for the fortnight are about 25,000 bales. On the spot Tinnevelly 5½d. to 6d., fair to fine; Western Madras 4½d. to 5 9-16d., fair to good; Bengal 4 9-16d. to 5½d., fully fair to good; Sawginned Dharwar 5½d. to 5 9-16d., fair to good fair. For arrival Tinnevelly 5½d. to 5d. May to October, good fair; Coconada 5½d. to 5 3-16d. July to November, fair red; American 6½d. to 6 7-16d. September-February, middling (1 m clause).

CHINA STRAW PLAIT.—At auction 752 bales met a better demand, and the bulk found buyers at previous to full rates, as follows:—White at £9 to £12 15s., good £16 10s., fine and superior long and cord edge £21 10s. to £28 10s. Mottled (of which the bulk consisted), coarse wide sorts £6 17s. 6d. to £7 15s., good ordinary to medium sorts £8 to £10 15s., good medium to good £12 to £14, fine £15 5s. to £18. Coloured, black and white wide £11 10s., medium to good £12 15s. to £16 10s., fine (double pattern) £17 15s. to £19 15s., brown and white £8 to £14 5s., per bale.

COIR GOODS.—The moderate supplies at auction consisted almost entirely of Yarn, which met a fair demand, and sold at about previous rates. Of Yarn 21 bales Ceylon were withdrawn. 28 tons ditto sold, low £20 15s., coarse reddish sort £22 to £24 10s., medium to good £25 10s. to £27 15s., good to fine in ballots from £29 15s. to £34, one lot £37. 248 cheeses Ceylon Brush Fibre sold (without reserve) at £7 5s. per ton, all including 1st class sea-damaged.

COCONUT OIL continues steady, but without much activity. Cochin is quoted £43 10s. to £44, Ceylon in pipes £39.

CHINA PRESERVES.—25 cases Ginger bought in at 6d.

CUTCH.—338 boxes fine black Pegu in papers have been sold at 28s., one lot 28s. 6d. being 6d. dearer.

GUM COPAL.—In public sale, 743 cases Manila (just arrived) were bought in at 26s., except 37 cases which sold, blocky and dark at 8s., good small yellow sort 25s. per cwt.

GAMBIER.—At auction 620 bags free cubes sold with competition at full rates to 6d. advance (including 378 bags without reserve), as follows: blocky to fine Java pale free at 29s. 6d. to 30s. 3d., with a few at 30s. 6d., blocky 28s. Of 649 bales, &c., pressed cubes 150 bales sold, good pale at 27s. 6d., being also dearer.

HEMP.—The public sales of Manila went off flatly, and only a small part found buyers at again easier rates, other kinds were bought in. Of 1,679 bales Manila offered about 400 bales sold at and afterwards, brown at £26; fair to good at £27 to £27 15s.; brown Cebu at £27, the remainder being bought in at £28 to £29.

PEPPER.—*Black*: Moderate sales have been made privately at 3½d. for Singapore, and 3 5-16d. for Penang. At auction of 3,444 bags offered only a small part sold at previous rates. Of 1,812 bags Singapore 250 bags sold at 3½d. Of 1,551 bags Penang 220 bags sold, good West Coast at 3½d. to 3½d., the remainder bought in at 3½d. Of 81 bags Aleppo 41 bags sold at 4d. *White*: 150 bags Singapore have been sold privately at 6½d. At auction the good supply of 986 bags Singapore went off slowly, but prices were about sustained, barely one-half being sold, fair at 6d., good fair at 6½d. to 6¾d., good 6½d., fine bold at 6½d. to 6½d. per lb.

PLUMBAGO.—At public sale of 363 barrels Ceylon offered barely one-half sold, good fair dust at 9s. 6d.

RICE.—The market has become flat, and business has been done in soft grain at about 6d. below the recent highest point. On the spot 1,000 bags fine white Bengal have been sold at 13s. 6d. A cargo of 1,300 tons Bassein, arrived in dock, has been sold at about 10s. 6d. ex quay. The cargo per Amphitrite, 600 tons Necrancie, off coast, has been sold at 10s. 9d. for Antwerp.

SAGO.—Larger supplies, amounting to 2,887 bags offered by auction, met a good demand at dearer rates for fine, but holders being firm only about 1,000 bags found buyers, good to fine bright small at 17s. 6d. to 18s., superior ditto at 20s., heated at 15s., damaged at 15s. 6d. to 16s., medium at 19s. good large at 21s. *Flour*: 38 bags bought in at 19s.

SPICES.—*Cassia Lignea*: In auction 1,000 boxes import 1872 and 1873, offered without reserve, were all sold, fine unworked at 45s. 6d. to 46s., pile 2 46s. to 46s. 6d., landing weights. *Cassia Vera*: 30 bags withdrawn. *Cinnamom*: 210 boxes China, coarse quill, bought in at 7d. *Cloves*: In auction, of 96 boxes Amboyna 50 boxes sold at 1s. 6d. 16 cases good Penang sold at 2s. to 2s. 0½d., being 1d. lower. *Ginger* Of 193 cases 9 bags Japan offered 93 cases 9 bags sold, chiefly small flakes at 32s. to 33s., one lot plump 37s. *Nutmegs*: The market is firm, and prices about 1d. dearer, in auction of 46 cases Penang 15 cases average 112 nuts to the lb. sold at 2s. 5d., 86s. bought in at 3s. 8d.; of 67 boxes ditto 113's 40 boxes sold at 2s. 6d., 3 cases wormy Java sold at 1s. 10d. *Mace*: An active demand prevailed at auction, and a further advance of 1d. to 3d. was obtained; of 32 cases Penang 20 cases sold, good bright at 3s. 1d., middling mouldy to fair at 2s. 4d. to 2s. 5d., low and ordinary at 1s. 5d. to 1s. 11d.; 5 cases Java sold, low 1s. 1d., very low dark at 6d. to 8d. per lb.

SUGAR.—The market has exhibited a strong demand, especially for good refining kinds, in which rather large sales have been made at an advance of 6d. upon last week's prices, other refining and low brown are frequently 6d. higher. The following is a detailed statement of the business done in East Indian sorts:—On the 21st ult., in auction of 1,040 baskets Native Penang offered 340 baskets fair brown sold at 16s. 6d., the remainder bought in at 16s. to 17s., but afterwards sold at 15s. 6d. to 16s. 6d. By private contract the following sales were made:—450 tons unclayed Ilo Ilo at 17s.; 7,000 bags inferior Swatow (China) at 15s.; 350 bags fine coloury China at 26s. Also the floating

cargo, per Emma and Alice, 25,600 bags low Java syrups at 16s. 3d. for the United Kingdom. On the 25th, at public sale of 10,739 bags China offered, about 6,500 bags sold at full rates to 6d. advance, very low and low at 15s. 6d. to 16s., ordinary brown at 18s., good brown and low yellow clayed at 23s. to 24s., middling to fine strong yellow and grey at 24s. 6d. to 26s. On the 26th, privately 800 baskets (100 tons) Native Penang sold at 17s. to 17s. 3d.; 200 tons brown China at 18s. 6d. to 19s. 6d., and 100 tons unclayed Tai at 17s. 6d.

Soy.—In auction 117 cases Japan sold (partly without reserve) at 15s. to 22s. per case.

STICKLAC.—At auction of 461 cases Siam mostly of fresh import about 240 cases found buyers, good free at 51s. 6d. to 52s. 6d., block 41s. to 45s. 6d., chiefly the former.

TIN.—At the Dutch sale on the 26th ult. 22,500 slabs Banca sold at an average of guilders 40.30, equal to about £681 0s. delivered here, and 3,500 slabs Billiton at an average of 38.75, equal to about £65 10s. delivered here. This has been followed by small sales of Straits in this market at £65 on the spot, showing no change in value.

TAPIOCA.—Of 2,037 bags Singapore offered about 1,500 bags were disposed of at previous rates, middling small to good at 2½d. to 2 11-16d., fine at 2½d. to 3d.; Mallaca sort at 2½d. to 2½d. *Pearl*: Of 305 bags offered 205 bags medium of fresh import sold at 19s. to 20s. for dull to good, being cheaper, the remainder, seed, bought in at 28s., but since partly sold at 24s. 6d. *Flour*: 140 bags Singapore bought in at 2½d.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

MANCHESTER GOODS.

Last week closed without any change in the position of the market. On the 24th ult., with a steady demand for Cotton at hardening rates, producers were again firm, and full quotations were held for. Excepting in Yarns there was little movement. In these a fair amount of business was done at very full prices. On the 25th the tendency to harden was again manifest. Yarns continued in steady demand, and the advanced prices asked did not deter buyers from operating. In Goods, however, the higher quotations restricted business to very narrow limits, only urgent orders being placed.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	From	At
Sept 18	Holland (s.)	Jaski	Batavia	Texel
18	Bonapides	Nielsen	Do.	Helvoet
18	Skinner	Gouch	Maulmain	Bordeaux
20	Vesta	Gottlieben	Bassein	Valmouth
20	Janet Court	Conderdale	Do.	Queenstown
20	St. Joseph	Boucasse	Rangoon	Do.
20	Trent	—	Do.	Liverpool
20	Dewa Gundahur	Carbines	Singapore	New York
21	St. Et of Louisiana (s.)	—	Amoy	Do.
21	Lizzy Barry	Clayton	Maulmain	Falmouth
21	Earl Derby	Colquhoun	Rangoon	Queenstown
21	Flintshire	Lewis	Bassein	Liverpool
21	Sumatra	Monteclaro	Do.	Do.
21	Lasker	Kaemena	Rangoon	Geestemunde
21	Charman	McMillan	Do.	Antwerp
21	Cannanore	Lafitte	Sourabaya	Off Folkestone
22	Severn	Hastings	Manila	Liverpool
22	Ravenscraig	Biggan	Rangoon	London
22	Vina	Hjulmen	Do.	Do.
22	Lioness	Andersen	Bassein	Do.
22	Charles Dickens	Ericksen	Do.	Do.
22	Strathairn	White	Ilo Ilo	New York
22	Arabella	Jones	Rangoon	London
23	Hedwidge	Owen	Bassein	Do.
23	Macgregor (s.)	Newell	Foochow	Do.
23	Bay of Naples	Cotter	Rangoon	Liverpool
23	Z. Ring	Moran	Do.	Queenstown
23	Aquila	Gionferri	Akyab	Do.
23	Seedlower	Gerrick	Maulmain	Do.
23	Friesland	Spikes	Batavia	Helvoet
23	Kanazawa	Karst	Samarang	Do.
24	Mataador	Stenzel	Rangoon	London
24	Papa Olivari	Enrigo	Bassein	Falmouth
24	Alardus	Voss	Rangoon	Cuxhaven
24	Melanope	Watson	Do.	Liverpool
25	Belle of Arvon	Thomas	Akyab	Do.
25	Prospero Dog	Bellon	Rangoon	Do.
25	Menoneth	Perrin	Akyab	Flushing
25	Tomena-seo	Stagno	Do.	Do.
25	Amphitrite	Linquist	Do.	Shanghai
25	Hadyn Brown	Hawener	Do.	New York

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	To	From
Sept 13	Mount Washington	Perkins	Batavia	New York
14	Crusader	Graham	Do.	Do.
20	Diomed (s.)	Jackson	Penang, &c.	Liverpool
26	Glenlyon (s.)	Wallace	Singapore, &c.	London
26	Geste Brons	Trunbach	Do.	Greenock
26	Francesco	Demarchi	Do.	Cardiff
20	River Lagan	Quinn	Hong Kong	Do.
21	Tigre	Schadillo	Singapore	Do.
21	Charlotte	Sterne	Do.	Do.
21	F. V.	Neilson	Do.	Do.
21	P. J. Carleton	Vim-tranz	Hong Kong	London
22	Ha kaw y	Ors	Do.	London
23	Victoria (s.)	Do	Singapore, &c.	London
23	Faelan	Olson	Do.	London
23	Condor	(G) tig	Bangkok	Cardiff
23	Quaker City	Maguire	Singapore	Penarth
24	Welsfoot	—	Padang	Do.
25	Marmarano	Ray-vna	Hong Kong	Do.
25	Fair Leader	Norris	Yokohoma	London
25	Sp cul (s.)	Hustedt	Singapore	Do.
25	Prius van Oranje (s.)	J. d. Sprekkel	Batavia	Southampton

See Shipping Postscript and Correspondents' Letters.

SPOKEN.

ASTERION, Rangoon to Falmouth, Aug. 30, 32 N., 38 W.
 JOSEFA, Rangoon to Falmouth, Aug. 9, 1 S., 22 W.
 PWJF (Ger. brq.), Batavia to Amsterdam, Aug. 24, 25 N., 35 W.
 JOHN BROWN, Singapore to Gibraltar, Aug. 13, 9 N., 28 W.
 CONCORDIA, Rangoon to Liverpool, Sept. 11, 24 N., 30 W.
 CUTWATER, New York to Batavia, Aug. 11, 32 N., 51 W.
 NESTOR, Batavia to Rotterdam, Aug. 11, 2 N., 21 W.
 SAN BARTOLOMEO, Akyab to Queenstown, Aug. 23, 24 N., 33 W.
 LUIGIA VOLPE, Rangoon to Channel, Aug. 27, 28 N., 36 W.

CASUALTIES.

CAPE TOWN.—(By telegraph, dated Madeira, Sept. 25), British ship Charmer, previously reported wrecked at Dyer's Island, has broken up. A good deal of the cargo has washed ashore. Vessel and cargo advertised for sale Sept. 5.

NEW YORK.—Sept. 26, the Oceanic (str.), from Hong Kong, arrived at San Francisco with machinery out of order; sailing delayed nine days.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GIBRALTAR.—Arrived, Sept. 20, Herzogin Anna, from Batavia, for St. Nazaire. Passed, Sept. 24, Conrad (str.), Batavia, for Nieuwe Diep; Parsee (str.), London, for Penang, &c.

LOADING.

AT LONDON.—STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—For Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Gordon Castle, Glengyle, Cyphrines, State of Alabama (also Yokohama and Hiogo). For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Nemesis, Altona. For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, Yokohama, and Hiogo: Zanzibar, Bertha.

SAILING VESSELS.—For Hong Kong: Johann Smidt, Lodore. For Yokohama: Devana, Laira. For Batavia, &c.: M. A. Dixon. For Singapore: Star of the East.

AT LIVERPOOL.—For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Menelaus (s.), Sarpedon (s.), Achilles (s.). For Hong Kong: Cashmere. For Batavia, &c.: Maggie Douglas.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Current Rates of Freight for Vessels on the Berth.

Rates for steamers and sailing ships on the berth have a down-

ward tendency. The berth is fully supplied. Homeward chartering is quite at a standstill, and spot quotations nominal.

Per STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—To Yokohama: 30s. weight, 35s. meast. To Hiogo: 35s. weight, 35s. meast. To Nagasaki: 50s. weight, 50s. meast. To Shanghai: 30s. weight, 30s. meast. To Hankow: 40s. weight, 50s. meast. To Hong Kong: 30s. weight, 30s. meast. To Singapore: 30s. weight, 30s. meast. To Penang: 30s. weight, 30s. meast. To Colombo: 30s. weight or meast. To Batavia: 60s. meast. To Samarang: 70s. meast. To Sourabaya: 70s. meast.

Per SAILING VESSELS.—To Yokohama: 30s. weight, 30s. meast. To Hiogo: 30s. weight or meast. To Shanghai: 25s. weight, 20s. meast. To Hong Kong: 25s. weight, 20s. meast. To Singapore: 22s. 6d. weight, 20s. meast. To Batavia, Samarang, and Sourabaya: 20s. to 25s. weight, 25s. to 30s. meast. To Colombo: 25s. weight, 22s. 6d. meast.

The current quotations for coal, &c., are as follows:—From Wear or Tyne, per keel—To Yokohama: £30. To Shanghai: £30. To Hong Kong: £25. To Bangkok: 24s. To Singapore: £19. To Penang: £20. To Colombo: £20. To Galle: £18. To Batavia and Sourabaya: £22.

From Newport, Cardiff, or Wanssea, per ton.—To Yokohama: 29s. To Shanghai: 30s. To Hong Kong: 25s. 6d. To Manila: 25s. To Singapore: 19s. To Penang, 20s. To Colombo: 19s. To Galle: 20s. To Batavia and Sourabaya: 19s. To Macassar: 24s. 6d. To Padang: 22s. 6d.

From Birkenhead, per ton.—To Hong Kong: 20s. To Shanghai: 25s. To Singapore: 16s. To Batavia and Sourabaya: 18s. To Galle: 17s.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS.

THE strike of the Clyde shipwrights is at an end, the men having agreed with the masters to submit the matters in dispute to arbitration. Work was resumed by the men on the 24th ult. During the time the strike has lasted from £70,000 to £80,000 have been lost in wages alone. Each party is to appoint an arbiter, and those gentlemen appoint an umpire, whose decision shall be final.

MESSRS. BARCLAY, CURLE, AND CO., of Whiteinch, have launched an iron sailing barque of 950 tons register, built under Lloyd's special survey to the order of Messrs. James Shepherd and Co., London. The vessel, which is intended for the China trade, is named the Astarte.

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Australia	3,663	600	Oct. 11	Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay.
*Pekin	3,777	600	Oct. 18	Mediterranean, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan, and Australia.
Mirzapore	3,763	600	Oct. 25	Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay.
*Malwa	2,933	450	Nov. 1	Mediterranean, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan, & Queensland.
Mongolia	2,833	530	Nov. 8	Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay.
*Hindostan	3,186	600	Nov. 15	Mediterranean, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan and Australia.
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"L. S.
To the Proprietors of
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ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION

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PATRICK CAMPBELL, Chief Manager.

London, 18th September, 1877.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th day of October to the 1st day of November inclusive.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION

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RESERVED FUNDS £500,000

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Foochow Hiogo Bombay

Manila Ningpo Calcutta

The Corporation grant Drafts upon, and negotiate or collect Bills at any of the Branches or Agencies; also receive Deposits for fixed periods, at rates varying with the period of deposit.

The Corporation issue Letters of Credit, negotiable in the principal cities of Europe, Asia, and America, for the use of travellers.

They open Current Accounts for the convenience of constituents returning from China, Japan, and India.

They also undertake the Agency of constituents connected with the East, and receive for safe custody Indian and other Government Securities, drawing Interest and Dividends on the same as they fall due.

Dividends are payable in London on receipt of the advice of meeting in Hong Kong, held in February and August.

THE AGRA BANK (Limited).

Established in 1833.

CAPITAL £1,000,000.

Head Office—NICHOLAS-LANE, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON.

Branches in Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Shanghai, Hong Kong.

Current accounts are kept at the Head Office on the terms customary with London Bankers, and interest allowed when the credit balance does not fall below £100.

Deposits received for fixed periods on the following terms, viz.:—At 5 per cent. per annum, subject to twelve months' notice of withdrawal. For shorter periods deposits will be received on terms to be agreed upon. Bills issued at the current exchange of the day on any of the Branches of the Bank free of extra charge; and approved bills purchased or sent for collection. Sales and purchases effected in British and Foreign Securities, in East India Stock and Loans, and the safe custody of the same undertaken. Interest drawn, and Army, Navy, and Civil Pay and Pensions realized. Every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency, British and Indian, transacted.

J. THOMSON, Chairman.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th of March, 1848, and by Imperial Decrees of 30th July, 18th and 31st December, 1866.

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April, 1869.

Capital, fully paid up ... £3,200,000

Reserved fund ... 800,000

£4,000,000

CHIEF MANAGER—Montr. G. Girod.

HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue Bergere, Paris.

LONDON OFFICE—144, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS—The Bank of England, the Union Bank of London.

BRANCHES AT—Lyons, Marseilles, Nantes (France), Brussels (Belgium), Calcutta, Bombay, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Bourbon (Reunion), and Yokohama (Japan).

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on all their Branches and Correspondents on the Continent and the East, and transacts Banking business of every description.

J. THOMSON, Chairman.

HOTEL BALMORAL, PARIS,

4, RUE CASTIGLIONE.

MR. MACKENZIE, Proprietor (late Hotel Waither), gives personal attention to visitors. Apartments of all sizes. Terms moderate. All languages spoken.

GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE ET PAIX,

RUE NOAILLES, MARSEILLES.

THIS Hotel is specially recommended by visitors to and from India, China, and Japan. All descriptions of Apartments, from £50 to £3. Restaurant, Table d'Hôte, Reading Rooms, &c.

VICTORIA HOTEL, ROTTERDAM.

Proprietor, J. TIJSSEN.

OPENED in 1869; Enlarged, 1872, Specially adapted for English and American Visitors. Terms moderate.

GRAND HOTEL, VENICE.

FORMERLY HOTEL NEW YORK.

ON the Grand Canal. First-class house, with south aspect, the largest, best appointed, and most richly furnished Hotel in Venice. Elegant apartments for large and small families, replete with every comfort, and decorated in ancient style. Excellent cookery. Private gondolas at the Hotel. English and other languages spoken.

HOTEL DE LA VILLE, TRIESTE

PASSENGERS to and from INDIA CHINA, and JAPAN will find the above Hotel well fitted in every respect. Hot, Cold, Fresh, and Salt-water Baths. Restaurant, Cafe, and Reading Room, with English French and German papers, and the London and China Express. Omnibus attends the trains. CHARGES MODERATE.

HOTEL GRANDE BRETAGNE.

PLACE ROYALE, ATHENS.

ONE of the best Hotels in Europe. Views of the Acropolis, the King's Palace, &c. Charges very moderate.

S. KENDROS, Proprietor.

HOTEL DE BYZANCE, CONSTANTINOPLE.

THE best Hotel in the Grand Rue at Pera; close to the English Embassy. Apartments and Salons of all sizes and prices. Pension at £16 per day. Well recommended to visitors to and from India China, &c.

HOTEL MESSAGERIES ALEXANDRIA.

THIS Hotel is on the sea-side, two minutes' walk from the Square. Quiet and central. Large and small apartments. Pension £12 per day, including wine. Well recommended by passengers to and from India, China, &c.

HOTEL DER NEDERLANDEN, PORT SAID, EGYPT.

THIS splendid Hotel, situated at the entrance of the Suez Canal, offers every modern comfort at moderate charges. Large Dining, Coffee, Billiard, and Drawing-room with Piano. English, American, French, Italian, German, and Dutch waiters. Garden. Hot and Cold Baths.

SHEPHEARD'S HOTEL, CAIRO.

THIS old-established House has been refitted with all modern comforts and is well recommended to passengers to and from India, China, &c. New and Old Cairo offer the greatest contrast for visitors.

NEW HOTEL, CAIRO.

HOTEL DE L'EUROPE, ALEXANDRIA.

Proprietor—PANTELLINI.

THESE Establishments are fitted with every comfort for visitors.

DUTCH BAZAAR, PORT SAID.

THIS extensive Establishment, opened in 1870, is very favourably known. Travellers and Passengers passing through the Suez Canal can be provided with any article. Cigars of the best Dutch manufacture, real Havanas, Manillas &c. &c., at the most reasonable prices.

HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Special Ordinance of the Legislative Council of Hong Kong, July 20, 1867, and confirmed by H.M.'s Government.

CAPITAL \$5,000,000, in Shares of \$125 each, all paid up.
RESERVE FUND \$650,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS—HONG KONG.

HEINRICH HOPPIUS, Esq., *Chairman.*

F. D. SASSOON, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*

E. R. BELILIOS, Esq., *Merchant.*

WM. H. FORBES, Esq., (of Messrs. Russell & Co.).

Auditors—H. B. GIBB, Esq. (of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston, & Co.).

Chief Manager—THOMAS JACKSON, Hong Kong.

Committee in London.

A. H. PHILPOTS, Esq., Carshalton, Surrey.

ALBERT DEACON, Esq. (of Messrs. E. and A. Deacon).

Manager in London—DAVID MCLEAN.

ALEX. MACIVER, Esq. (P. & O. Co.).

WILHELM REINERS (of Messrs. Melchers & Co.).

EDWARD TOBIN, Esq. (of Messrs. Gilman & Co.).

Hon. WM. KESWICK (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, & Co.).

E. C. SMITH, Esq. (of Messrs. Turner & Co.).

London Bankers—THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

Edinburgh Agents.

Messrs. HILL and FERGUSSON, W.S., 42, Frederick-street.

Glasgow Agents.

Messrs. MATHESON and ALSTON, 32, Exchange-square.

Branches and Agencies.

HONG KONG.
SHANGHAI.
HANKOW.

NINGPO.
AMOY.
SWATOW.

FOOCHOW.
YOKOHAMA.
HIOGO.

MANILA.
SAIGON.
SINGAPORE.

BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.

SAN FRANCISCO.
LONDON.

The Corporation grant Drafts upon, and negotiate or collect Bills at any of the Branches or Agencies; also receive Deposits for fixed periods, at rates varying with the period of deposit.

The Corporation issue Letters of Credit, negotiable in the principal Cities of Europe, Asia, and America, for the use of Travellers.

They open Current Accounts for the convenience of Constituents returning from China, Japan, and India.

They also undertake the Agency of Constituents connected with the East, and receive for safe custody Indian and other Government Securities, drawing Interest and Dividends on the same as they fall due.

Dividends on the Shares of the Corporation are payable in London on receipt of the advice of meeting in Hong Kong, held in February and August.

Transfer Deeds, Powers of Attorney, and other Forms may be had at their Office on Application. Office Hours 10 to 3—Saturdays 10 to 2.

31, Lombard-street, London, September 28, 1877.

TWENTY-FOURTH REPORT of the Court of Directors to the Ordinary HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders, held at the CITY HALL, HONG KONG, on the 16th of August, 1877.

To the Proprietors of the HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

GENTLEMEN.—The Directors have now to submit to you a general statement of the affairs of the Bank, and Balance Sheet for the half-year ending June 30 last.

The net profits for that period, including \$11,047.13 brought forward from last account, after paying all charges, deducting interest paid and due, making provision for bad and doubtful accounts, and for difference in Exchange between the rate at which the Dividend is declared and the current rate of the day, amount to \$358,078.85, of which, after taking out Rebate on Bills not yet due, and remuneration to Directors, there remains for appropriation \$341,805.23.

From this sum the Directors recommend the payment of a Dividend of One Pound Sterling per Share, which will absorb \$177,777.78.

The Directors recommend placing \$150,000 to credit of Reserve Fund, which will then stand at \$650,000, and carrying forward the balance, viz., \$14,027.45, to credit of new Profit and Loss Account.

The Directors again have to congratulate the Shareholders on the prosperous condition of the Bank.

DIRECTORS.

Mr. S. W. Pomeroy, Jun., and Mr. Adolf André resigned their seats at the Board in consequence of leaving the Colony, and Mr. Wm. H. Forbes and Mr. Wilhelm Reiners have been appointed in their stead.

AUDITORS.

The Accounts have been audited by Mr. H. B. Gibb and Mr. E. C. Smith (in place of the Hon. Phineas Ryrie, absent).

Hong Kong, Aug. 9, 1877.

H. HOPPIUS, Chairman.

ABSTRACT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, June 30, 1877.

ASSETS.

Cash and Bullion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$5,219,738.16
Government Securities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,034,837.78
Bills discounted, Loans, and Credits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,614,350.66
Exchange Remittances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,414,782.66
Bank Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	212,011.96
Dead Stock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100,959.01
								\$42,046,680.23

LIABILITIES.

Paid-up Capital	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$5,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	58,971.98
Marine Insurance Account	...	...	...	...	...	...	559,971.98
Notes in Circulation	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$1,231,290.35
Deposits	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,969,995.24
Exchange Acceptances	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,160,644.16
Profit and Loss Account	...	...	...	...	...	...	358,078.85
							\$42,046,680.23

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, June 30, 1877.

DR.

To Amounts written off:—								
Remuneration to Directors	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$10,000.00	
Rebate on Bills not due	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,273.63	16,273.63

To Dividend Account:—								
£1 per Share on 40,000 Shares = £40,000 at 4s. 6d....	177,777.78	

To Reserve Fund	150,000.00
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To Balance:—								
Carried forward to next half-year	14,027.45

								\$358,078.85
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By Balance of Undivided Profits, 30th Dec., 1876	\$11,047.13
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By amount of Net Profits for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1877, after deducting all Expenses, and Interest paid and due	347,031.73
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								\$358,078.85
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RESERVE FUND.

To Balance on 30th June, 1877	\$650,000.00	
							\$650,000.00

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

EDWARD COPE, pro Chief Accountant.

H. HOPPIUS,

F. D. SASSOON,

Directors.

WM. H. FORBES,

Auditors.

We have compared the above Statements with the Books, Vouchers, and Securities at the Head Office, and with the Returns received from the various Branches and Agencies, and have found the same to be correct.

Hong Kong, Aug. 9, 1877.

H. B. GIBB,

E. C. SMITH,

Auditors.

TANJONG PAGAR DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED).

VICTORIA DOCK, SINGAPORE.

This Company's Granite DRY DOCK, 450 feet in length, 65 feet width of entrance, and 20 feet depth of water on the sill, was OPENED on the 17th October, 1868. In the high tides of the North-East Monsoon there is a foot to eighteen inches more water.

In connection with the Dock is a complete range of workshops, fitted with steam machinery, driving all description of engineers' tools required in the construction and repair of vessels and machinery, and a foundry for iron and brass castings.

The Company's extensive Wharves and Godowns for receiving and storing cargo immediately adjoin the Dock.

Having an efficient European staff in each department, the Company is in a position to guarantee the best workmanship, executed with every possible despatch, as well as low rates of charges.

These advantages, and the great facilities which the proximity of the Dock to the town offers for the transport of materials, &c., enable this Company to adopt a very low scale of charges for ships' work of all classes.

LONDON AGENTS.

Messrs. MACTAGGART, TIDMAN, and Co., 34, Leadenhall Street.

E. M. SMITH, Manager

 **GLEN LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.**—INDIA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.—The undernamed powerful Clyde-built BOATS, specially adapted for the India, China, and Japan trade, are intended to be despatched on these advertised dates for SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, taking goods at through rates for SAIGON, YOKOHAMA, NAGASAKI, and HIODO:—

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Horse-power.	Date of Sailing.
State of Alabama	100 A1	2,313	330	Oct. 4
Glenyley	100 A1	1,676	200	To follow
Glenfalloch	100 A1	1,216	275	To follow
Glenorchy	100 A1	2,788	400	To follow
Glenroy	100 A1	2,121	250	To follow
State of Louisiana	100 A1	1,869	240	To follow
Glenegles	100 A1	2,800	530	To follow
Glenartney	100 A1	2,106	330	To follow
Glenearn	100 A1	2,120	330	To follow
Glenfinlas	100 A1	2,120	330	To follow
Glenlyon	100 A1	2,119	975	To follow

*Also Yokohama and Hiogo.
For terms of Freight and Passage apply to McGARRON, Gow and Co., No. 1, East India-avenue, London, E.C.

 **CASTLE LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.**—From LONDON for SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, with leave to call at PENANG, taking goods at through rates for JAVA, JAPAN, and EASTERN AUSTRALIAN PORTS. The magnificent steamship GORDON CASTLE, 100 A1, 2,020 tons register, 250-horse power nominal, R. KIDD, commander; now loading in the South-West India Docks. Last shipping day, 6th October. This splendid steamer, well known in the China trade, has superior accommodation for passengers.

Apply to THOMAS SKINNER and Co., 5, East India-avenue, London, E.C.

To be followed immediately by the s.s. Cyphrines.

To follow Gordon Castle.

 **CASTLE LINE OF STEAM PACKETS, via the SUEZ CANAL.**—For SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, taking goods at through rates for Java and Japan, CYPHRINES, 100 A1, 1,972 tons register, 250 h.p. nominal, 1,250 h.p. effective, T. WOOD, Commander; South-West India Docks.

Apply to THOMAS SKINNER and Co., 5, East India-avenue, London, E.C.

 **FOR Tanjong Pagar, SINGAPORE.**—The following VESSELS are now on the berth in LONDON.

Tons.	Brokers.	To Sail.
Speculant	Wright Bros. & Co.	Sept.
Gordon Castle, s.s.	Thos. Skinner & Co.	Oct. 6
Malabar, s.s.	Norris & Joyner	Oct. 17
Star of the East	Wright Bros. & Co.	Sept.
Glenfalloch, s.s.	Macgregor, Gow, & Co.	Sept. —
Serpent, s.s.	Alfred Holt	Sept. 28
LIVERPOOL.		

Scale of wharf and dock charges may be had on application to the Company's London Agents, Messrs. MACTAGGART, TIDMAN, and Co., 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

 **SHORT SEA ROUTE to AUSTRALIA.** for First-class passengers only, via Brindisi, Marseilles, or Venice and Singapore, by STEAMERS of the EASTERN and AUSTRALIAN MAIL STEAM COMPANY (Limited), under Postal Contract with the Queensland Government, leaving every four weeks. Offices, No. 34, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

 **BATAVIA-NEDEK LAND STEAMSHIP COMPANY** (the only line of steamers under a special mail contract with the Netherlands Government).

The following well-known Clyde-built mail steamers will be despatched on the undermentioned dates from SOUTHAMPTON, to PADANG, BATAVIA, SAMARANG, and SURABAYA, calling at Napias, taking cargo also for all transhipment ports:—

VOORWAARTS, 3,000 tons, Oct. 16.

Fares:—First Class, £68; Second Class, £34.

For Freight and Passage apply to J. RANKINE and Son, Glasgow; or to the General Agents of the Company, KELLER, WALLS, and POSTLETHWAITE, Fenchurch House, 5 and 7, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.; 73, Piccadilly, Manchester; and at Southampton.

Steam via the Suez Canal.—To sail, 4th Oct.

 **FOR PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, YOKOHAMA, and HIODO.** the splendid full-powered screw steamer, BERTHA, 100 A1, 1,421 tons register, 250-horse power nominal, E. G. LANGLEY, commander; South-West India Docks. This fine steamer has elegant accommodation for passengers, including cabin fittings, bedding, and linen.

For Freight or Passage apply to the owners, Messrs. G. JINMAN and Co., 110, Cannon-street, E.C.; or to SHAW, WILLIAMS, and Co., 9, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.

 **GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL, and CO.'S regular line of steamers, via SUEZ CANAL, to PENANG, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, CHINA, and JAPAN.** The following high-class screw STEAMSHIPS will be despatched as under. From London:—

Destination.	Name.	Class.	Tons.	Docks.	To Sail.
Penang, Singapore, Hg Kg, & Japan	*Minerva	90 A1	1,025	V.L.D.	Oct. 10
	Elgin	100 A1	1,430	V.L.D.	Oct. 20
	Lorne	100 A1	1,610	V.L.D.	Nov. 5
	Atholl	100 A1	1,436	V.L.D.	Nov. 20
	Moray	100 A1	2,220	V.L.D.	To foll.

*Will call at Foochow.

Should any of the above steamers be prevented sailing others will be substituted, and the sailings regularly maintained.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL, and Co., Albert-square, Manchester; 1, Fenchurch-street, Liverpool; 51, Pall-mall, S.W.; or 109, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

Steam via the Suez Canal.—To follow the s.s. Zambar.

 **FOR PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, YOKOHAMA, and HIODO.** the splendid screw steamship, MINERVA, 90 A1, 1,025 tons register, 1,550 tons gross register, 140-horse power nominal, 700-horse power effective, C. W. PEACOCK, Commander; loading in the Victoria Docks. This fine steamer was built for the Eastern trade, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight or Passage apply to GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL, and Co., 1, Fenwick-street, Liverpool; Bridge-water-buildings, Albert-square, Manchester; 51, Pall-mall, S.W.; and 109, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

Steam via Suez Canal.

 **FOR PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI.** taking goods at through rates to Japan and Java Ports, the well-known regular China trader, ALTONA, 90 A1, 1,179 tons nett, 1,814 tons gross register, 260 h.p. nominal, 1,300 h.p. effective, A. MULLER, commander, receiving goods up to the 10th October; South-West India Docks.

For further particulars apply to MORS LE BLANC and Co., 7, East India Avenue, London; the Albany, Liverpool.

 **BLUE DIAMOND LINE.** The following high-classed Vessels will be despatched as under:—

Destination.	Vessel.	Class.	Tons.	Date.	From
Shanghai	Rutlandshire	A1	1057	Sailed.	London
Shanghai	Abbey Town	A1	792	To follow	London
Shanghai	Hecla	.....	3/3 11.	867	Sailed.
Portland, Or., and Honolulu	Hertfordshire	A1	855	Sailed.	Liverpool
Do. do. Vale of Nith	A1	637	To follow	Liverpool.	
For Freight, &c., apply, in Antwerp to JOHN HAY and Co., 28, Brunswick-street; in London to JOHN HAY and Co. 11, Leadenhall-street, E.C.					

 **ROBERTSON and CO.'S INDIA, CHINA, and JAVA LINES of STEAM and SAILING SHIPS:—**

Port.	Ship.	Class.	Dock.	To sail.
Hong Kong	Lodore	.....	A1 15 yr.	S.W.I. With des.
Hong Kong	Derana	.....	A1 13 yr.	S.W.I. To follow
Yok. & Hiogo	Coulnkye	.....	A1 13 yr.	S.W.I. With des.

Apply at 5, Newman's-court, Cornhill, London, E.C.

 **STEAM (via the Suez Canal), to PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, YOKOHAMA, and HIODO.** taking cargo for transhipment to Java, Australia, &c., at through rates at shipper's risk.—Last shipping day, 17th October.—The splendid new full-powered screw steamer MALABAR, 100 A1, 1,270 tons register, 200-horse power nominal, W. H. GOULD, Commander; South-West India Docks. This magnificent steamer, just built, has elegant and spacious accommodation for saloon passengers, replete with every comfort.

For Freight or Passage apply to NOXIS and JOYNER, 126, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C. (corner of Cornhill).

 **OSLER'S GLASS CHANDELIERS** WALL LIGHTS AND LUSTRES FOR CHANDELIERS IN BRONZE AND ORMOLU KEROSENE, MODERATOR, AND OTHER LAMPS FOR INDIA AND HOME USE. **TABLE CLASS OF ALL KINDS.** ORNAMENTAL GLASS, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN

LONDON—Show Rooms, 45, Oxford-street, W. **BIRMINGHAM**—Manufactory and Show Rooms Broad-street. Established 1807.

 **GUERLAIN,** 15, RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS. VERITABLE AMBROSIAL CREAM for shaving. FASHIONABLE PERFUMES for the handkerchief. STILBOIDE for the hair. SAPOCETI, toilet soap. EAU DE COLOGNE (préparation spéciale). Poudre de CYPRIS for the complexion, ni bismuth, ni produit chimique. CREME DE FRAISES (new Cold Cream).

Printed for the Proprietors by WOODFALL and KINDE, Milford-lane, Strand, W.C., and published by JAMES WEST, at the Office of the "LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH," 79, Gracechurch-street, E.C., in the parish of All Hallows, in the City of London.—Monday, Oct. 1, 1877.